New-York Daily Times, Monday, May 28, 1855.

# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1152. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## New-York Daily Times.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

## VIRGINIA ELECTION RETURNS.

| | Wise, Dem. | | Flournoy, K. N. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Richmond | 1,070 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Augusta | 1,410 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Alexandria | 464 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Culpeper | 85 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Albemarle | 150 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Bedford | 200 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Campbell | 600 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Charles City | 85 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Spottsylvania | 100 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Fauquier | 83 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Hanover | 175 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Jefferson | 80 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Loudon | 1,400 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Montgomery | 200 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Marshall | 400 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Norfolk City | 430 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Norfolk County | 256 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Ohio | 880 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Pittsylvania | 450 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Pendleton | 271 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Kanawha | 908 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 372 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Williamsburg | 17 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Buckingham | 70 |
| | | Total | [illegible] |
| Total | 19,974 | | |
| | [illegible] | | |
| Wise's majority | [illegible] | | |
| Johnson in 1851 | [illegible] | | |

LATER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 27—10 P. M.

Wise's majority in the whole State will probably reach eight or ten thousand. Wise gracefully acknowledges that thousands of Whigs, the cream of that party, aided to swell the triumph. The Know Nothings failed to elect one of their nominees for Congress. The democracy in "Old Dominion" is thorough.

QUI VIVE.

CONGRESSMEN.

| New or Thirty-fourth Congress. Dist. | Old or Thirty-third Congress. Dist. |
|---|---|
| 1. [illegible] | 1. Thos. H. Bayly, Dem. |
| 2. J. M. Millson, Dem. | 2. J. M. Millson, Dem. |
| 3. John S. Caskie, Dem. | 3. John S. Caskie, Dem. |
| 4. Wm. O. Goode, Dem. | 4. Wm. O. Goode, Dem. |
| 5. [illegible] | 5. Thos. S. Bocock, Dem. |
| 6. Paulus Powell, Dem. | 6. Paulus Powell, Dem. |
| 7. Wm. Smith, K. N. | 7. Wm. Smith, Dem. |
| 8. Charles J. Faulkner | 8. C. J. Faulkner, Dem. |
| 9. [illegible] | 9. H. A. Edmundson, D. |
| 10. [illegible] | 10. John Letcher, Dem. |
| 11. Z. Kidwell, Dem. | 11. Z. Kidwell, Dem. |
| 12. [illegible] | 12. Chas. S. Lewis, Dem. |
| 13. [illegible] | 13. Fayette McMullen, Dem. |

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 27.

Seventy-five counties heard from give Wise [illegible] majority, being an American gain over last [illegible] election of nearly 1,600. The 63 counties yet to come in gave at the last election 400 Democratic majority. The Americans here claim that Wise's present majority is 4,300; they give up everything, [illegible]—Congressmen as well as State officers.

AND SOMEWHAT OVER AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 26.

There are great rejoicings here at the election of Mr. Wise. The Democrats this evening fired one hundred guns in honor of his victory.

Some of the Americans still, however, doubt the [result].

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 27.

We have nothing further yet from Virginia, except a rumor from Washington that Flournoy has received some five-county majorities, but we can ascertain nothing definite.

### Speech of Mr. Wise on Know-Nothingism.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 26—11 P. M.

At 9 o'clock this evening a tremendous gathering assembled before Brown's Hotel, and called Mr. Wise out to manifest to him the joy they experienced at his success in the election. After the Marine Band had played a number of complimentary airs, Mr. Wise was introduced to the audience from the balcony, and was greeted with the most deafening applause by his friends, and with hoots and hisses from the Know-Nothings, of whom there was a very large number in the crowd. Amidst the greatest excitement Mr. Wise commenced, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON: I never regretted more in my life than now that I have not more strength. It is not generous to trample on a prostrate foe—(cries of "good," "good," and "hear," accompanied by groans and other "demonstrations,")—but if ever allowed to put my heel on the neck of a fallen enemy, I might be pardoned for doing so to-night. (Renewed interruptions here occurred.) If there was ever an opponent domineering and dictatorial, it is that illiberal party which assumes now to rule America. He has boasted that he was invincible. I have met the Black Knight with his vizor down, and his shield and lance are broken—(more interruptions from the "Know Nothings"). He had crossed the North stamping his foot, so that the nation might feel the shaking of the earth. But he traveled in the night, with dark lantern in hand, and just before day, to do his boasting; men became appalled and their blood curdled in their veins—their muscles crowded on their bones—and fears came over the minds of the people. I had proclaimed he was easily conquered. I knew the rock of defence—and that rock was the indomitable democracy. (Tremendous cheers by the friends of Mr. Wise, and a renewal of interruptions by his foes.) Mr. Wise then briefly gave an account of the travel he had performed, and of the oratorical toils he had endured during the canvass, and said: Notwithstanding Sam had achieved victories in the North I knew he could not meet the masses of the people, in primary assemblages, in Virginia. I knew he could not stand before the pibroch and trump of liberty. He might live in the land of secret ballot, but he could not survive the viva voce of the people. [Applause, and cries of "Huzza for Sam."] Aye, that voice had overwhelmingly conquered in the Old Dominion. [Renewed applause.] I was told by my friends, and I now tell you—[here the confusion was so great that the remainder of what Mr. Wise said was lost.] Is the ear of the people not to be allowed to listen to the language of liberty? Not only are these "Sams" hurrahing for the destruction of religious liberty, but they would trample on the freedom of the pen and press. [Applause, and disapprobation.] I tell you you have found your master in a purified majority, which consists of the conscientious and conservative men of both the old parties. [Renewed interruptions and various cries mingled with applause.] My friends, I would, if I were one of the Lord's appointed, give you a little of the holy water you ask for. You need it. [Laughter, applause, and groans.] You who are crying out there for holy water are hypocrites. [A voice—"That's a lie, you want it."] You have joined in the war of the Abolitionists on the institutions of Virginia. If you want holy water, go to your high priests. [Applause, mingled with cries of "Hurrah for Sam."] I think I have made converts of you, judging by your cheering. [Renewed laughter by the friends of Mr. Wise, and cheering by his foes.] I thank you from my heart, he ironically said, for your decent, orderly conduct and behavior. You have demonstrated you are worthy to be masters of this great country. What laws will guard us if such men as you rule the country? Discussion, it would appear, is not tolerated. [Mr. Wise was here silenced by the groans from the Know-Nothings, and the hurrahs for "Sam."] He continued: My lungs are too weak for me to contend with a rabble like you. A mob of Know-Nothings has seized on the Capital of the country. I leave to conservative Whigs and indomitable Democrats to say whether this disgrace shall abide here. [Cries of "No," "No," "No," and renewal of interruptions by the Know-Nothings.] I must thank you, my friends, for the compliment you expected to pay me. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] No, I shall not go on. My lungs will not permit it. [Renewed invitations to go on.] I will conclude by saying, here in Washington freedom of speech was not allowed by the tyrant and dictator, and dark lantern oligarchy, which ever seeks to oppress.

Mr. Wise then withdrew amidst the applause of his friends and the joy of his foes. Crowds of the friends of Mr. Wise now rushed into the hotel, and warmly congratulated him. The Know-Nothings for an hour longer continued their noises, when, becoming weary of their performances, and hoarse with their own howling, they dispersed.

### Large Fire in Baltimore—Secretary Davis.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 26.

A fire broke out here at 7 o'clock this evening, in Dawley, Mason & Co.'s wholesale clothing warehouse on Baltimore-street, next to Howard-street, and soon spread to the immense dry goods warehouse of Devries, Stephens & Thomas, on the corner, and thence on Howard and Baltimore streets, destroying the warehouses occupied by Norris & Caldwell, grocers; T. S. Banks, wholesale shoe house, B. Bennett and Hayes & [illegible], importers of fancy goods. The fire was checked at the warehouse of E. Gabbott & [illegible] fire, on Howard-street, and at the large fireproof warehouses on Baltimore-street, occupied by Jones & Bowman, shoe dealers, and Fisher & Boyd, dealers in dry goods. Both these warehouses were badly damaged. The fire raged with great fury, and frequently drove the firemen from the vicinity, only to again return and battle successfully.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 27.

Secretary Davis has left Washington for Mississippi. Adjutant-General Cooper has been appointed to act as Secretary during his absence.

The fire in this city on Saturday night was very destructive. The owners estimate the loss on goods at $135,000, on which there was $150,000 insurance in Baltimore offices—principally the Firemen's. The loss on the buildings is $61,000, and the insurance $35,000. The losses on the goods were all more than fully insured,—the fire occurring at the close of the busy season.

New-Orleans papers, by the arrival of the mail as late as due, are received, but they contain no news of interest.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 27.

The outrageous conduct of the persons who disturbed the meeting of the friends of Mr. Wise, last night, is universally condemned by both parties.

The election excitement still continues, but no definite returns have been received to-day. The Know-Nothings are still clinging to the hope that Flournoy is elected.

### The Indians in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 26.

We have intelligence from Wolf River, Kansas, to the 17th instant. Plenty of snow is reported on the mountains in that locality. The Sioux tribes of Indians were moving in large numbers towards Fort Laramie, talking of war. Col. Cook left Leavenworth on the 15th with a detachment of infantry and some cavalry for Fort Laramie. Several thousand warriors were at Ash Hollow.

### Sentences of Murderers.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 26.

Before the Supreme Court to-day in Cambridge, Samuel Hilliard, on trial for the murder of James L. Warren, was allowed to enter a plea of guilty of manslaughter, and was then sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

John L. Chapman, convicted of the murder of [illegible], was sentenced to the State Prison for one year and afterwards to be hung on such a day as the Governor may appoint.

### Fire in Sudbury, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 26.

A dwelling-house in Sudbury, Mass., was destroyed by fire this afternoon, which communicated to a valuable tract of wood which is still burning.

The weather here to-day has been exceeding delightful and pleasant.

### A Church Difficulty in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 26.

The Christ Church difficulty was renewed this evening, and a portion of the parishioners have barricaded the door of the Church inside.

### Later News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 25.

We have dates from Mexico to the 10th. Santa Anna had reached Morelia, and the Government troops were marching upon Zamora, where a large force of insurgents had concentrated.

A letter says that the insurgents had succeeded in separating Santa Anna's army, which marched in three divisions.

The insurgents at Guanajuato had been defeated by the Government cavalry.

A destructive hurricane passed over Mexico on the 6th.

### Robber Shot Dead.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 26.

Last night, about 12 o'clock, two robberies of a bold description were committed at Fort Erie, Canada, and the residents of the place, being aroused, pursued one of the robbers hotly to the river, where he seized a small boat and made over to Squaw Island, and when they landed, the robber, named Townsend, the leader of a desperate gang of murderers, snapped a pistol twice at the foremost of the pursuers, John Macgon, but fortunately without effect. Macgon, who was armed with a rifle, shot Townsend through the heart, killing him instantly.

### Destructive Fire at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, (Pa.,) Saturday, May 26.

A destructive fire occurred here this morning, consuming the stores of Messrs. Morgan, Frederick & Wilson, W. Loomis, and J. Lewis, the law office of G. B. Nicholson, the Bedford Hotel, and the dwellings of Lord Butler, Dr. Boyd, and others. The losses are mostly insured, except in the case of Dr. Boyd.

### Later from Havana and Key West.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 26.

The steamship Granada has arrived, bringing Havana dates to the 23d. The San Jacinto and Cyane were in port when the Granada left. The Constitution left on the 21st for Portsmouth.

The dates from Key West are to the 23d. The Princeton sailed on a cruise the 20th. The Jamestown was still in port.

### Two Children Murdered by Their Father.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 27.

In Dover, Delaware, on Thursday last, a colored man named Parker, who broke out of jail some three months since, murdered his two children in a most brutal manner.

### The Turf for 1855.

EXCITING TROTTING MATCH FOR $2,000.—On Saturday afternoon a very exciting trotting match for a wager of $2,000 came off over the Centreville Course, Long Island. As reported in the TIMES, a contest recently took place at the same track between Lantern and Centreville, which resulted in the latter horse being distanced on the second heat, as old Centreville completely broke down. Hiram Woodruff having charge of Centreville he was confident that he could beat Lantern, at such times when his nag was in a trotting humor, accordingly another match was made for the same stake, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness to take place on the 26th inst. At the appointed hour the horses appeared before the Judges' stand with their riders—Mr. Geo. Spicer having charge of Lantern, and Hiram handling the ribbons over Centreville. There was a large attendance, and the odds was $100 to $30 in favor of Lantern. However, it was quite certain that Hiram had at last got his old nag in a good humor and on the first heat he exhibited a determination to trot "on the square." Lantern was beaten three straight heats, and annexed is

THE SUMMARY:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Woodruff named br. g. Centreville | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| C. Spicer named b. g. Lantern | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:36½—2:34½—2:37½.

### From Curacoa.

From Mr. Lewis Hogan, a passenger in the schooner Maria L. Davis, which arrived yesterday, we learn that Mr. J. H. Young, the United States Consul, had arrived, and entered on the duties of his office.

The salt crop would be delayed in the gathering owing to heavy and unexpected rains, both at Curacoa and Bonaire, until the latter part of July or the 1st of August.

The yacht Flying Cloud, formerly of New-York, and owned by Messrs. Brown Brothers, was disposed of at Curacoa, on terms not made public. The yacht Alata, of Boston, which conveyed Mr. J. H. Young to Curacoa, would be run as a packet between St. Thomas and St. Cruz.

☞ At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, says the London Lancet, a sample of shark liver oil was presented, and possesses some peculiar interest. Hitherto sperm oil possessed the lowest specific gravity, 875, and was the lightest oil known; but shark oil is found to have a specific gravity of only 866. It came from Marseilles, and was stated to be procured from sharks caught on the coast of Africa.

Rev. Mr. Peck, of Staten Island, has received a unanimous call from the Presbyterian Church in Fredericksburg, Va., to become their pastor.

## ARRIVAL OF THE UNION AND OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

### DETAILS OF ONE WEEK'S LATER NEWS.

### THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

### The Vienna Conferences Before the British Parliament.

### American Sympathies in the War.

### The Trial and Condemnation of the Assassin Pianori.

### INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

The mail steamship Union, Capt. Adams, arrived between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday night. She left Havre and Southampton on the 9th inst.

On Tuesday the 22d inst., the Union went ashore on Sable Island in a thick fog, and remained ashore for fifteen hours. Capt. Adams was compelled to throw overboard fifty tons of coal, and start all the water. She was then got off without receiving any material damage.

## FRANCE.

### Retirement of M. Drouyn de Lhuys—News of the War—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 10, 1855.

The most honest of the members of the French Government,—the statesman the most desirous of obtaining peace by honorable means, and indeed the most convinced that it would be better to obtain it by concession, and even sacrifice,—M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has retired from his department, on the heels of, and in consequence of, his mission to Vienna. He returned from that capital the bearer of propositions that Austria had drawn up, and that he thought the belligerents would be wise to accept. He had even said so at Vienna. He had expressed a conviction that the Emperor would share his opinion. But, on his return, he was coldly received, and intimations fell from the imperial lips that he had allowed himself to be Buolised, that is, tinged with the views of Count Buol. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, acting in the interests of France, was of one opinion, and Louis Napoleon, absorbed in the consideration of his own prospects and his own advantage, was very decidedly of another. The prosperity of the nation would be best consulted by the restoration of peace; but the position of Louis Napoleon might be very seriously compromised by an abandonment of the war. So the Minister, having identified himself with a rejected policy, thought it proper to retire with the system, and was speedily replaced by the Envoy to England.

There are two important deductions to be drawn from this Cabinet crisis. First, Louis Napoleon is so warlike, that he cannot accept even such bases for peace as appear acceptable to a cool, sagacious and experienced statesman; and secondly, he has lost confidence in Austria, as he considers her capable of making propositions humiliating to the Allies, and as he notices, or affects to notice, an anti-French tendency in the mind of his Plenipotentiary, just returned from the sphere of Austrian influence. The incident is to be interpreted as indicating renewed vigor in the prosecution of the war, and the probability that the German powers will all maintain an armed neutrality.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys was probably the most able Cabinet Minister Louis Napoleon ever had in his Government, though it is certainly necessary to state that M. Thouvenel, the chef de bureau under him, wrote the famous diplomatic papers which have been placed to his superior's credit. M. Thouvenel has lately been much more in favor of the war than the Minister above him; and therefore, the promotion of M. Thouvenel to the post of Ambassador to Constantinople, ten days before the resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, is supposed not to have been without its influence on that gentleman's determination; for the extension of a cold welcome to himself, and the conferring of such extraordinary preferment upon his subordinate, who differed from his own views, certainly looked like a condemnation of his own policy, and a marked recognition of the views of the bureau diplomatist. But the apparent motive for the Minister's retirement is certainly potent enough, without seeking for such a really inadequate consideration as this.

As for the progress of the war, there is nothing new, except a slight success that the Allies have obtained over some Russian outworks. It is without bearing, however, upon the general prospects of the invaders. The probability continues to be that they will not be able to make the assault, and that if they do they will be well nigh annihilated by the tremendous engines of destruction prepared for their reception. The whole tenor of the letters from the Crimea—and even of many of those intended for publication in France—is that the resources of the Russians are inexhaustible, their perseverance and fertility of invention wonderful, their courage and resolution indomitable. The deserters afford them no more of that comfort that they were wont to be cunning enough to offer, in order to insure a hearty welcome—that the besieged were suffering from hunger, and wanted both men and ammunition. They are blunt enough now roundly to assert that there is no lack either of troops, of food, or of powder and ball. Besides, the telescope of Lord Raglan has long been treacherous enough to reveal those "immense convoys of provisions" which are continually entering the city. Another horror is beginning to perplex the Allies—the want of water in Summer. Water will be required for 100,000 men, let us suppose, and 30,000 horses and mules. St. Arnaud was vastly pleased when he thought he had condemned Sebastopol to the miseries of unslaked thirst. But it is likely that Canrobert contemplates the possibility of meeting that fate himself with very dissimilar emotions. We have nothing positive yet of the execution of a diversion in the interior of the Crimea; as for the expedition to the Baltic, no one thinks of it or speaks about it. Cronstadt is believed to be stronger than Sebastopol, though in a different way, and the prospect is thought to be anything but flattering.

The amazing miracle of telegraphic communication with the allied camp off Sebastopol, now takes place daily. The Government gets a good deal of information in this way, but of all that it has learned of the proceedings of the invaders from the 5th to the 9th of May, (yesterday,) it has only published one fact, in three lines; namely, the arrival at Balaklava of the Sardinian general, with 4,000 troops. This must have gratified Lord Raglan, who telegraphed to England to hasten them, some time ago.

Mr. Childs, an American resident of Paris, and who writes to the London Times from time to time, over the signature of A "States" man, has sent that paper a capital article on the American view of the war and the strong sympathies of the Americans with Russia. This article was published yesterday, the 9th, and you cannot do your readers a greater favor than by transferring it to your columns. It is at once concise and comprehensive, lucid and conclusive.

Pianori, the Emperor's assassin, appealed yesterday to the Court of Cassation. It was the Emperor's desire to have everything finished, execution and all, before the 15th, the day of the Inauguration of the Crystal Palace. It is rumored that his Majesty means to commute the punishment to transportation.

The Society of the Crystal Palace, together with the Imperial Commission, have abandoned their fine idea of granting no free passes whatever. Exceptions have been made in favor of exhibitors and foreign Commissioners, and by the express interference of H. I. H. Prince Napoleon Jerome, in favor of newspaper men, both French and foreign. Two season-tickets will be placed at the disposal of every important or prominent journal—one for the editor, the other for the reporter or the correspondent. So Prince Napoleon has saved me fifty francs; or rather, as I should undoubtedly have charged the disbursement to you, he has saved you that sum. I trust you will remember this when called upon to express an opinion upon his private character, or his military career. So if Mr. Raymond decides to visit Paris, I will have a ticket ready for him. But I would not advise him to come if he is at all thin-skinned on the subject of American appearance. It will gratify no one's pride to see the figure we cut in the exhibition.

I have this week received a letter from a resident at Turin, in which he goes into some details upon the state of public opinion in Sardinia. He says—and indeed no one can doubt the fact—that the people were and are entirely and unanimously opposed to taking a part in the Russian war, and that the Government was literally "kicked into it" by England and France. It is thought, too, exceedingly hard, that such an uncalled for and uninterested cooperation should be effected by soldiers raised by conscription. At the most, volunteers should have been sent upon this very volunteer war. Of the whole fifteen thousand it is not supposed that any will ever return, but the sick and the wounded. It is calculated that this step will put Piedmont back half a century in the march of improvement. She must suspend her public works while thus engaged in foreign war. She has not the means of undertaking distant enterprises without sacrificing her internal progress. The very problematical civilization for which she has gone to fight, will hardly compensate for the very certain compromise of her own civilization at home. Genoa, the seaport of Sardinia, expects to be the first to suffer, in the loss of the proposed steamer line to New-York. Steamers to the Crimea will be much more necessary. In short, Sardinia is very seriously dissatisfied with her position in the European complication, and bitterly regrets the part she is obliged to take in active hostilities. Of course you will not expect to see these views put forward in any English or French paper, but I have no doubt they are entertained by nine-tenths of the inhabitants. The French correspondents both at Turin and Genoa, and though, of course, these gentlemen would not be permitted to represent the state of feeling as it really is, they at least have never said a word from which the inference might be drawn that the country was gratified at what had occurred. The first installment, as I have said, of her troops, is reported yesterday as having arrived at Sebastopol. Poor fellows! Destined, every one of them, to perish on a foreign soil, and in a cause in which they have not the shadow of an interest.

Abd-el-Kader, having been turned out of house and home by the earthquake of Broussa, and being obliged to camp in a tent outside the city, has sent to Louis Napoleon to ask permission to visit the Great Exposition. It is probable that he has heard of the famous landscape in the American Department—already familiarly known as the worst landscape that ever was painted,—and is desirous of beholding it. It is, however, improper that he should come, as Louis Napoleon is an Emperor of Peace, and Abd-el-Kader is a trophy of war.

Here is the most utterly incomprehensible item it has ever been my duty or my fortune to chronicle. The Regent of Portugal has just sent to St. Leon, the ballet dancer, the decoration of the Order of Christ. That the limber choregraph deserved the Royal encouragement, I can conceive, but why choose the Order of Christ? The Garter would have been better for St. Leon. I may add that our Prefect of Police has also received from the Regent of Portugal this badge of the Order of Christ. This is quite as appropriate as the late action of the British Government in the case of Canrobert. He and his army were soaked by the opened floodgates of Heaven, and up to their knees in slosh, and this auspicious moment was chosen to dub him Knight of the Bath!

Arsène Houssaye, the manager of the Comedie Française, has published a duodecimo which will make a sensation. It is the history of the 41st arm chair at the French Academy. As there are but forty seats in this institution, the forty-first is an imaginary one, and the author successively places in it those illustrious men of letters, whom cabal, intrigue, combination, or other influences, have prevented from ever reaching Academic immortality. Each of them pronounces a reception speech, and these speeches are the staple of the book. It would actually appear as if the most famous literary men of France are just those not voted famous by this vast appliance of mutual admiration. Look at a few names on this list of the disinherited: Descartes, Pascal, Molière, Larochefoucauld, St. Simon, Le Sage, Rousseau, Diderot, Beaumarchais, Mirabeau, Balzac, Lamennais, Dumas, Beranger. The speech of the latter, I should add, is a song, in which the author has not unsuccessfully imitated the style and characteristics of the jolly old chanticleer.

Apropos of Beranger, and the publication of a new illustrated edition of his works, the Univers pours out a phial of up pent wrath. The editor of the Univers, that holy Jesuit, is your true vitriol man. No one can spatter about fine language in a style at all comparable to that of this chief support of the Catholic faith in France. But the Charivari, not a redoubtable adversary when it is in jest, but a terrible antagonist when in earnest, has administered a rebuke to M. Louis Veuillot which has sent the squat devotee spinning. The Charivari's article is worthy of Victor Hugo, and indeed is written by one of his disciples, Taxile Delord. The conclusion is a sharp hit: "But what a saintly approval of the poet would there be in the sanctum, what joy in the shop, would Beranger just consent to write a song in honor of the miracle of La Salette!"

But not even Beranger could now reinstate "La Salette." The Virgin that appeared to the two shepherds is now proved to have been one Mlle. Lemarlière, of Grenoble. At any rate, a pamphlet, published by the Abbé Deleon, which carefully investigates the facts, attributed the miracle to her. The lady, naturally indignant, sued the Abbé Deleon for defamation, and twenty thousand francs damages. The trial has taken place, and the result is that public opinion will settle upon Mlle. Lemarlière as the sole author, instigator and abettor of the apparition. She lost her suit, and the Abbé, in a series of very long "considerings," and "whereases," received the congratulations of the Court, for the spirit of justice and equity which pervades his work, and the evident desire of eliciting the truth, in the interest of religion, in which it seems to have been written. Thus it appears that even a French Court has put upon record that the interests of religion may be consulted by proving miraculous virgins to be Grenoble mortals, and a heavenly apparition to be a quizzical mademoiselle. How speedily a little toleration, a little education, and a little free press would unfold the secret of the machinery which makes Madonnas to weep and wink, the blood of saints to liquify, and wooden babies to smile.

The editors of Galignani pretend to a circulation of 3,000 copies and over. This I find to be considerably exaggerated. The whole edition printed is 2,000 copies, and deducting for the exchange list, the number of paying subscribers may safely be put at 1,835. However, the exceptional nature of its position gives it a reputation to which it is not entitled by either merit or influence, and it is much better known than many papers with ten times its circulation.

The proprietor of the American Bar, (sandwich, grog and brandy warehouse,) announces that he will this day introduce another American innovation; that is, he will furnish, for the price of one franc, a lunch, in which the liquor consumed will only be charged for—the customer being at liberty to eat as much salad and cold meat as he likes for nothing. I distinctly remember the pint of ale, in America, which we used to pay for, and the cracker and cheese and cold cut of mutton which the hospitable provider threw in, beyond the agreement; but I think the custom one which will hardly bear transplanting.

The Grand Opera is soon to produce Byron's "Corsaire," in the form of a ballet—Mlle. Rosati being the Gulnare. I should think the Censure would suppress this entertainment—as, after what has been done by the Government against privateers, this investing corsairs with poetical and moral attractions, seems somewhat inconsistent.

DICK TINTO.

## SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

### The Law of Release from Mortmain.

### Interesting Debate in the Cortes on American Affairs.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 9, 1855.

The law of release from Mortmain has been sanctioned by the Queen of Spain after considerable effort to prevent it on the part of the priests' party, and those who are united to them for their own political purposes. These had conceived the hope at one moment of prevailing on the Queen to risk the refusal of her sanction to the law; but the attitude of the Democratic fraction of the Assembly, as well as the great Liberal party which supports the Ministry, made all resistance hopeless. The Queen, however, was given to understand pretty plainly that she was in the alternative either of signing the bill or of abdicating the throne. Several gentlemen of the King's household, as well as the Primate of Spain, the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, have been sent away from the Court for their opposition to the popular will in this matter.

The value of the property released from Mortmain by this measure is estimated as high as $300,000,000, but no accurate statistics are as yet prepared. Probably the Treasury of Spain may not realize an actual benefit of more than from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000. The country, however, reaps the still higher benefit that the clergy will henceforth be dependent upon the Government and people for their subsistence, and not independent of them. Spain has secured also the benefit of an inevitable rupture with the Pope.

The relations between our own Government and that of Madrid continue to excite the liveliest interest. It appears that the Democratic opposition in the Cortes has determined to support the Ministry in its policy of peace and good friendship with the United States, strengthening its hands to pursue such a course as will disabuse the people of the United States of the ten thousand errors which Mr. Soule and the fillibusters have worked so hard to invent. I cannot do better than to give you a pretty full and correct translation of the speeches made in the Cortes on the 3d inst., by Señor Ordax Avecilla, chief orator of the Democrats or Mountain, and Señor Luzuriaga, Minister of State.

The question was on a call for the documents in the affairs of the Black Warrior and the El Dorado. In its support Señor Ordax said:

"The resolution which has just been read carries with itself all the recommendation which I could give in a discourse. It asks to know what is the actual state of a diplomatic negotiation with the Republic of the United States, whose relations with us may affect in so many ways our national interests and the interests of our [illegible] and dignity. For some time past, Sir, a lively and warm debate has been heard in all the press from America to Spain, from New-York to Cadiz, concerning the difficulties and conflicts which have been excited between the Government of the United States and the Spanish Government. This discussion, of so much importance, has been augmenting day by day, and now is the hour when these relations are described in a manner so grave and transcendental that, if it be true, would give scope to fear a serious discord, and perhaps a rupture between the two Governments. On one side it would appear that the danger of a war is imminent, and on the other that peace is already settled, and that the conditions of it are stipulated and agreed upon. Either of these opinions involves a question of the first order, not only for Spain, but for the world.

A war between Spain and the United States, the possession of Cuba, that key of the Atlantic and nucleus of all the commercial nations of the globe, cannot be considered as a question of party politics in either of the two countries, nor even as of national interest only; it must be considered as an interest of Christendom, because the war for Cuba between Spain and the United States would necessarily be propagated throughout Europe and the world.

The importance of our relations with that country cannot be exaggerated; and when in the American Congress the documents concerning a celebrated conference held in Ostende by the Representatives of the United States have been called for, when this subject preoccupies the attention of the two Cabinets on this side and the other of the Atlantic, how shall the Spanish Congress be silent? But in order that the Spanish Congress speak—in order that it may pronounce its verdict upon Spanish policy in relation with American policy, and may judge the respective attitudes of both Governments, one preliminary is necessary—the knowledge of the cases. For this object we must see the documents which have produced the anxiety, agitation in some, illusion in others, and the hope of a favorable solution in all. The questions which are principally known are those which refer to the embargo of the American vessel, the Black Warrior, and to a new occurrence which took place with the American vessel, the El Dorado.

It is not possible to enter upon these subjects now. They should be the object of a debate upon the documents [illegible] questions, that the [illegible] should be fixed upon the character of [illegible] the two lines of policy to which they have given rise, or may give rise.

But the relations between Spain and the United States have always been equivocal, and the reason of this is obvious. In part it is explained by the difference of the principle of Government in these two countries, and in part it is explained by the [illegible] that the policy of the United States with respect to Spain is a policy of provocation, whilst, on the other hand, the United States believe that the Spanish policy is one of provocation against the United States. Hence these two lines of policy which may be called that of war and that of peace. On the one hand, the policy of friendship, of cordiality, of the union of the two peoples, of [illegible] moral and material [illegible] established—and on the other, relations of suspicion, of hostility, and, a little later, of war. Lately these two policies have shown themselves with less disguise. The late representative of the American people here announced with certain confidence at first, [illegible] and in a resolute manner still later, announced, I say, as the basis of American policy, a clear and decided principle, upon which there does not remain the shadow of a doubt. "The American people," said he, "wants the Island of Cuba; the American people is in a position to acquire it by legitimate means or by any means which necessity may suggest." This policy, announced and developed gradually, has now come to be a policy sanctioned in that meeting of Ministers of the United States, at Ostende. They established as a capital principle the necessity that the United States [illegible] at a period more or less proximate, the Island of Cuba; they established as a principle of their policy the necessity of acquiring it by purchase, and in the last resort by any means which circumstances might suggest.

This policy is that which is bound to the policy of war, because the principle of the acquisition of [illegible] being established, it is certain that if it be not acquired by legitimate means the case of a rupture will have arisen; and you can understand that this condition of things should spread uneasiness and [illegible] among the American people, and [illegible] that spirit known in Europe as the fillibustering spirit or that of piracy, the spirit of that party which proclaims the principles of acquisition at all events. But the fillibustering spirit is a thing—and I take pleasure in saying it here before the Spanish people and the world—is a thing entirely distinct from the true spirit of the American people.

The American people does not profess—does not admit that fillibustering policy; it does not like the policy of war, nor that of provocation—nor that of conquest. It is a great people, and I have some data for assuring you that it does not wish for the Island of Cuba "at any price, and at any cost," but that it does wish for cordial relations and an honorable peace, and that it does not countenance fillibustering, that just American people. What then ought to be the policy of the Spanish people? The policy of the Spanish Government—ought it to be that of the fillibusters of America, that of suspicion, that of division between the two peoples, that of hostility and war? No, certainly; if such were its policy it would not be national—it would be a policy depressive of the principles of justice, [illegible] should be followed in diplomatic negotiation.

If such were the policy of the Spanish Government it would be confounding itself with the American fillibusters. I take pleasure in believing that it is not thus—that it is more loyal and more proper for the Spanish people in their relations with foreign nations. I take pleasure in believing that the Government is the faithful organ of the sentiments of the people, and that its conduct will not be that of suspicion, provocation or war, but that of cordiality, of sympathy, of a union frank, liberal and sincere, with the United States, for the mutual interest and mutual glory of both countries. Then if that day should arrive, in spite of such being the Spanish policy, when the good relations between the two countries should be broken, there would be no excuse for the United States; one unanimous cry of reprobation and of execration would be raised against them, and in favor of our country, saying: Spain is right, and on its side is justice. And if the United States should persist in provoking a [illegible] and decided nation, as is the Spanish one, aided by right and by justice, Spain will triumph, in spite of her complications and her misfortunes. But if the provocation should come from the Spanish Government, there would be no [illegible] with which to condemn its conduct. Let the principle of its conduct be that of cordiality and of justice, and then if war should come let it [illegible] with all the strength of Spanish valor, but never, never, let the war come from the act of Spain.

The Minister of State will see that I have not come here to create complications nor to make a speech in opposition, but only to ask for the presentation of documents necessary, in order that the country may know what there is in this subject.

The Minister of State, Señor Luzuriaga, then said:

GENTLEMEN: In ordinary circumstances there would be no inconvenience in presenting all the documents relative to the affair of the Black Warrior, because, in fact, it is settled; and I have the satisfaction to announce to the Cortes that it has been settled in common and good accord between the two Governments.

But the present circumstances in our relations which refer to the Island of Cuba are not ordinary—gentlemen will understand without my saying it. Chance has disposed that with the conclusion of this business, the beginning of two other questions has coincided, and, although they may appear independent, they might nevertheless affect in some degree the documents which would be put upon the table. If the Cortes, in their patriotism, would have the patience to await the conclusion of these two, which ought not to be long delayed, then there would be no kind of inconvenience.

Nevertheless, the Government will not oppose their presentation. The Government has to give an account of its conduct in this affair, and if it should oppose the presentation of these documents, it would appear to shun giving that account.

This consideration makes me not to insist; I leave it entirely to the patriotism of the Deputies. There is another consideration also for suspending the examination of these documents, and it is that the conduct of the public officers at the Havana in this business is about to be submitted to a judgment; and it is [illegible] well that the weight of the Parliament and of the debate which is opened here, should be launched into the cause which is prosecuted against individuals.

For the rest, in order that the Cortes may proceed with full knowledge, I have no difficulty in advancing some explanations. I shall speak very little of the El Dorado,—that question is still pending; but I think that it will be terminated soon and easily, and with a good termination: because if at first the American Government conceived some suspicion that the right of visit repelled always by that country had been sought to be exercised on the part of Spanish officers now, it ought to be completely undeceived. It is informed already of the instructions which our cruisers had received beforehand from the Governor, Captain-General of Cuba, which prescribed that they should abstain from that class of requisitions, and should limit themselves to observing those vessels which might come towards the Havana, and to escort or follow the suspicious ones until they should enter the jurisdictional waters of our country, a right unquestionable and unquestioned. Consequently, the whole question comes to be reduced to the appreciation of the fact, which may indeed be interesting to the officer of the Ferrolana, but which leaves the Government well covered. The latter has not wished or intended to exercise the right of visit, which [illegible] might have complicated the question.

The Señor Ordax Avecilla has spoken to me of a peace policy and a war policy, and of a policy which in truth I have not well understood. This gentleman says that it is proposed to acquire the possession of Cuba without war and by legitimate means; and there are no legitimate means of acquiring it; for there is no other right than that of the Spanish nation, and that will never give a legitimate title to any one for its acquisition, for this would be alienation; and I have already said, on other occasions, that the Spanish nation would never alienate the Island of Cuba, for its honor is concerned. (Applause by many deputies.) I do not, then, understand this so-called Ostende policy, or rather it is well understood, in giving it the intention which it really expresses—an intention which, happily, is far from that rightly attributed by the Señor Ordax Avecilla to the American people. The American people is great, noble and loyal, and [illegible] entertain these ideas of usurping the property of others. No, it does not entertain them; but in the American people, as everywhere else, there are ambitious men, who showed their private pretensions [illegible] of public interest, of the interest of the people whom they feign to serve.

Her Majesty's Government, which has, as everyone [illegible]

[illegible] American people, namely the same [illegible] sympathies [illegible]. Her Majesty's Government [illegible] have proposed to follow with respect to the United States the policy of peace, as the gentleman styles it—the policy of justice as I call it, for I find no [illegible] foundation for maintaining good relations with [illegible] countries, than justice; no other foundation [illegible] by inspiring the interests of this country than [illegible]—no title better for being strong than to be just.

Well, gentlemen, when I took charge of the Ministry [illegible] I did so resolved to carry into all international [illegible] this principle of strict morality, convinced [illegible] that policy or that diplomacy which is called [illegible] may sometimes puff up the self-love of [illegible] but in the end it neither deceives anybody, nor [illegible] the great interests of the country thus assured. [illegible] relations with the American people the [illegible] which was most interesting at the moment [illegible] of the Black Warrior, for although it has been [illegible] by those who are in opposition to the Government, [illegible] forgotten, they are much [illegible].

[illegible] that time the Government of the United States [illegible] in Madrid by a person who took good [illegible] should not be forgotten, who [illegible] it very often, but who gave it all [illegible] of a question of national honor, of a [illegible] of independence, insinuating in a manner not [illegible] that the end might be a misunder[illegible] one of the most serious misunderstandings [illegible] between two nations, and he making this [illegible] or making it appear necessary, because it was not one of those which presented an [illegible] solution. There happened then, gentlemen, [illegible] worthy of notice.

The Government of the United States had addressed [illegible] June last, a communication to their representative in Madrid, which he thought proper to keep in his [illegible] until the 5th December, when he made it known [illegible] the Secretary of State of the United States made a reclamation [illegible] in very strong terms. He [illegible] with much vivacity and much force of argument the motives [illegible] he held for reparation, but at the same time [illegible] he employed this language, he left the question entirely reduced within the limits of justice.

He did not elevate it to the rank of a question of [illegible] of decorum or of independence. Nothing of the kind; he strengthened the arguments of justice, but brought it on this ground, manifesting clearly that he did not wish any other character to be given [illegible], and I do not know if this will explain why this communication of the 23d of June was not presented till the 5th of December.

There is another circumstance which may contribute to explain this, and this is, that in the interval the Conference at Ostende, alluded to by the Señor Ordax Avecilla, took place.

The object of this Conference, the principles there proclaimed, the tendencies there manifested, [illegible] public. Accordingly, this conduct was absolutely [illegible] opposed to the pacific and friendly spirit of the note of the 23d of June. Perhaps here the explanation may be found. To the presentation of this note followed several verbal conferences between the Representative of the United States and the Minister who now has the honor to address the Cortes. The first persisted in the same sense as before. Her Majesty's Government gave what answer was then thought convenient. Her Majesty's Government was resolved to do justice, but would not have it imposed upon it.

At this time occurred the retirement of that Minister, who certainly wished to give his departure the appearance of a measure, if not hostile, at least much like it, and nevertheless it was no more than an ordinary measure. His policy did not accord with that of his Government; he had resigned, and his resignation had been accepted, and, upon accepting it, his Government expressed itself in the usual terms of good will towards the Spanish Government; so that, gentlemen, the Spanish Government, in view of the communication of the 23d of June, which it had received on the 5th of December, in view of the terms in which the change of the person of the American representative at Madrid had been effected, the whole entirely confirmed by the frank and loyal language, in entire conformity with that of his Government, of the gentleman who, by these events, commenced to represent that Government here, and who worthily represents it to-day,—all this, I say, put Her Majesty's Government in perfect liberty to act without her acts being able to be attributed to anything else than conviction. This obliged it to make a conscientious examination of the antecedents. The Minister was not satisfied with doing this himself. The Minister submitted these to the directors, to the [illegible] of what had been negotiated, to five, six or seven persons of those who understood this matter, and had already had a great deal to do with it.

It called and invoked to its aid other intelligent persons, and the unanimous opinion of all was the following:

There exists, gentlemen, in the Havana, as everywhere else, rules which fix the formalities of the manifestos which vessels have to make for their dispatch, &c.

The Minister then proceeds to give a detailed account of the facts of the affair to the Cortes, and of the manner of its settlement, which, being in entire conformity with what is generally understood in the United States, I need not repeat here.

Mr. Ordax Avecilla said: "I have not heard all which the Minister of State has had the goodness to say, but I will declare, in general, that the explanations which I have heard have satisfied me. * * * * In referring to the policy of Ostende, I did so on purpose to be able to say to the Spanish Parliament, and to say to the country, that it has not been, that it is not, and will not be, the policy of the Spanish Democratic party. On this account, and for this purpose, I have referred to that Conference, and for this purpose I have spoken of that policy.

As for legitimate means the Minister will permit me [illegible] since the commencement of society there has been no more legitimate means of acquisition than purchase [illegible] if both parties agree. In this sense I spoke of the Ostende policy, not that I or my party would accept it, as has been insinuated, but to have it understood that [illegible] upon the principle of exaction; but the Minister will understand, apart from this, that there is nothing more legitimate than to wish to buy—and nothing more so than not to wish to sell. This was the moral and political effect of the doubts and principles which have been referred to me, with the phrase of policy of Ostende. Let it be understood that I have not undertaken to defend the filibustering policy, which is not that of the truly American people, a magnanimous, loyal, and just people, who indubitably wish for just and cordial relations with Spain, like those that we wish for with them. This is what I have wished to say [illegible] in haste,

AN AMERICAN.

The America's mails arrived from Boston on Saturday evening, bringing us London papers of the 12th inst., from which we make the following copious extracts.

### The Vienna Conferences.

The papers, consisting of fourteen protocols, relating to the negotiations at Vienna on the Eastern question, have been presented to both Houses of Parliament. They are lengthy and tedious with diplomatic formalities. The following article from the London Times contains a fair synopsis of their contents, and will be found more readable than the documents themselves:

The papers relating to the negotiation at Vienna on the Eastern question, which have now been presented to Parliament, are confined to the official protocols and [illegible] of those celebrated Conferences; but these papers contain a full and authentic record of the propositions made by the several powers on this occasion, of the arguments by which they were supported and opposed, and of the subterfuges by which they were eventually defeated. We can assert that it is impossible to [illegible] the perusal of these documents without a conviction that the Russian Ministers were throughout playing a dishonest game, that the acceptance of the four points by Russia was a mere pretence, and that the [illegible] proposition which was at last made on behalf of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was positively insulting to the other powers of Europe from its absurdity. These opinions, expressed in more courtly and more reserved language, are the same with which Count Buol concluded the proceedings of the Conference. [illegible] however, dwelling at present upon [illegible], we shall first put our readers in possession of a summary of the transactions as they occurred.

The Conference was opened at Vienna on the 15th of March by a speech from Count Buol, who was unanimously named to the chair. This address was an exhortation to [illegible] and conciliatory sentiments among the Plenipotentiaries, but it contained the important declaration that "the Emperor of Austria had made up his mind on the indispensable conditions of peace, and that nothing—not even the most serious consequences—would prevent His Majesty from scrupulously adhering to the engagement which he had contracted with his Allies." These conditions are the well-known Four Points, [illegible] by the Russian Envoy, who declared that he adhered to all the principles laid down (including the third, as [illegible] to the Russian preponderance in the Black Sea), and was ready to adopt them as the bases of [illegible] for the negotiations. This declaration was agreed to by France and England, who remarked that these principles were to be regarded as beyond discussion, and that the application of them alone remained to be determined. The order of the discussion was then fixed to take,—1. The Danubian Principalities; 2. The navigation of the Danube; 3. The limitation of the power of Russia in the Black Sea; and 4. The status of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

The Russian Ministers (after an ineffectual attempt to obtain the admission of Prussia to the Conference) consented to the complete and permanent abrogation of the treaties formerly existing on the subject of the Principalities between Russia and Turkey; and the future condition of these provinces was to be settled by a solemn act of the Porte, providing for the maintenance of all the privileges and liberties of the Moldo-Wallachians and the Servians, under the amicable [illegible] of the Great Powers. All exclusive protection was to be abolished, and the Russian Plenipotentiaries showed a singular but laudable zeal that the [illegible] of the people in these provinces should in nowise be abridged. The definitive arrangement of a scheme for the administration of the Principalities was referred to a committee, which was to wait for further instructions from Constantinople.

The question of the Danube navigation was in like manner settled without much difficulty. Russia protested that she had never contested or opposed the commercial freedom of the river, and that the obstacles which had arisen proceeded from natural causes only—to which remark Baron Prokesch drily replied, that, although he in no respect questioned the good intentions of the Russian Government on this subject, it unfortunately happened that the results were incontestably at variance with her professions. The arrangement eventually agreed upon provided that the principles established in 1815 with reference to the other navigable rivers of Europe should be applied to the Danube and guaranteed by all the Powers, and that a commission of all the great Powers should be appointed to take all the necessary steps for opening and protecting the free navigation of the river. Russia agreed not to reestablish her quarantine on the Sulina mouth, and that no fortification should be erected between the channels of Sulina and St. George.

On the 26th of March the plenipotentiaries arrived at the discussion of the third point, upon which Count Buol proposed that the Ministers of Russia and of Turkey should in the first instance, be requested to state respectively to the conference the means by which they proposed to give effect to this general stipulation. This courteous proposition was assented to by France and England, but declined by Prince Gortschakoff, who stated he was not in a condition to take the course suggested by Count Buol, and an adjournment was then agreed upon for the purpose of allowing time for Ali Pasha to arrive from Constantinople, M. Drouyn de Lhuys from Paris, and further instructions from St. Petersburg. Austria urged the expediency of proceeding in this interval of time to the discussion of the fourth point, and strongly supported this opinion; but the French and English Envoys were ordered by their respective Governments to abstain from discussing the last point until the third had been settled.

On the 17th of April, after an interruption of 18 days, the Conference resumed, in order to learn the result of the reference to St. Petersburg. Prince Gortschakoff at once declined the offer made him at the former meeting, and to originate any proposal; but he added, that Russia was prepared to take into her serious consideration any means which might be proposed, provided they were not of a nature to infringe on the rights of sovereignty of the Emperor of Russia in his own dominions. Upon this announcement M. Drouyn de Lhuys (who was now present,) expressed his regret that, after 18 days' delay, the Russian Plenipotentiaries had no better communication to make to the Conference; he therefore proposed that the Allied Powers should immediately meet to agree upon a proposition; and he ended by asking Prince Gortschakoff whether Russia would consider her rights of sovereignty infringed if she deprived herself of the liberty of building an unlimited number of war in the Black Sea? To this home question Prince Gortschakoff replied that "Russia would not consent to the strength of her navy being restricted to any fixed number, either by treaty or any other means." As this declaration virtually settled the main question, and terminated the negotiation in a few days, it is needless for us in this place to pursue the arguments which were adduced for and against the principle of limitation, although they well deserve an attentive consideration. It is of more immediate interest to observe the conduct of Russia to the end of the transaction.

In addition to the cessation of the naval preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, the third point was to provide for a closer connection between the Ottoman Empire and the general system of Europe. To effect this arrangement a clause was drawn up by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, which bound all the Powers to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and to guarantee in common the strict observance of this engagement. On this point Prince Gortschakoff at once refused to attach to this guarantee the significant proof of the Turkish territories—a most significant proof of the real spirit in which the Russians engaged in these negotiations. Pressed, however, at last to explain more fully the views of St. Petersburg, since it had already rejected the means proposed for the attainment of the third point, Prince Gortschakoff read a paper on the 21st of April to the Conference, in which he attempted to show that Turkey was exposed to no danger from the naval forces of Russia, and ended by declaring that Russia would not object to a revision of the treaty of 1841 for the purpose of opening to the military flags of all nations the passage of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. That is literally the only concession which Russia announced her intention to make on this subject,—a concession, indeed, made at the expense of Turkey rather than at her own. It was followed by another suggestion, of closing the Straits at the pleasure of the Porte; but these schemes were so obviously worthless and impracticable that nothing remained for the British and French Plenipotentiaries but to refuse to discuss them, and to declare that their powers and instructions were exhausted. The Russian Envoy, nevertheless, continued to insist with extraordinary impudence that he had redeemed the pledge of his Government by making several propositions for the solution of the difficulty; but the only value of these propositions in our eyes, and in the eyes of Europe, is the demonstration they contain that Russia will not, until she be compelled, consent to give any guarantee for the [illegible] territorial independence of Turkey the breach of which would constitute an immediate casus belli between herself and all the other Great Powers; and that Russia will maintain, as long as she is physically able to do so, that aggressive position in the Black Sea which has been the sole cause of the present war. Count Buol terminated the Conference, as he had opened it, by declaring that, in the opinion of the Court of Vienna, the plan proposed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys and rejected by Russia was complete and effectual, but that the counter-propositions of Russia were not so, and could not be considered as embodying principles proper to be introduced into a complete and general system of policy. These words leave no doubt as to the cause of the failure of the negotiation, and throw the whole burden of the fresh rupture on the Russian Cabinet. Indeed, the chief value of this transaction is, that it has laid bare, and demonstrated in the face of Europe, the insolent and aggressive character of the enemy we have opposed to us, and shows that if the Allied Powers are resolved to avert the perils and evils which the preponderance of Russia threatens to inflict on Europe, they can only obtain that result by the successful and united prosecution of the war.

### The Vienna Negotiations in the British Parliament—Official Statements.

In the House of Commons on the 10th inst., Mr. Bright said he wished to ask the noble lord at the head of the Government a question, arising out of the protocols which had been laid upon the table of the House. He observed that in the last protocol there was a passage which gave the opinion of the Austrian Government with regard to the Russian proposition for peace. The Austrian minister stated that the proposition seemed to him to admit of a practical application, that it admitted, at all events, of discussion, and contained the elements out of which Austria would endeavor to offer something which might lead to settlement of the question now at issue. He wished to ask the noble lord whether the Austrian Government had submitted any proposition since the 26th of April, which was the date of the last protocol, and whether he would be able to lay that proposition before the House as distinctly as the other propositions were now before the House? He should like also to ask whether any other proposition—and there was a strong rumor of one having come from Paris—had been received; and further, if they were to understand that the negotiations were finally closed? He said this, because he should not like to bring forward any motion relative to the negotiations if he thought they were not absolutely terminated. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston said there had been no formal or written proposal made by the Austrian Government since the period to which the honorable gentleman alluded. Verbal communications had passed between the Representatives of the Austrian Government and those of the English and French Governments, and also between the representatives of the French and English Governments; but he was sure the honorable gentleman would feel that, considering the state in which the relations between the three Governments were, it would not be for the public interest to give a detailed explanation with regard to them. With respect to the question whether the negotiations were entirely broken off, his answer was similar to that which he gave the other evening—that the elements of a conference existed at Vienna—that there was there a British representative, a French representative, a representative of Turkey, a representative of Austria, and a representative of Russia; and that if, at any time, any proposition was made, either by Russia directly, or by Austria on the part of Russia, which appeared to offer a fair prospect of the resumption of negotiations leading to a successful issue, there were the means and elements for resuming them.

Mr. Bright wished to know whether the House was to understand that the matter was in such a condition that any motion with regard to these negotiations, and the fullest discussion of them, would not be opposed by the Government as prejudicial to the public service.

Lord Palmerston said, of course the honorable gentleman must use his own discretion on the subject. If his (Lord Palmerston's) opinion were asked, he should say that he did not think any public advantage would arise, and he could imagine that certain inconveniences might result, from the Government being compelled in the present state of things to enter into a detailed discussion upon what had passed, upon proposals made and proposals objected to, embracing, in short, the whole field of discussion connected with the relations between this country and the other countries concerned in the transaction.

### American Sympathies in the European War.

*To the Editor of the London Times:*

Sir: Since the commencement of the war with Russia there has now and then appeared in the English papers an expression of surprise, real or affected, that the Americans, in their sympathies, are not on your side. It has been attempted to be shown how, by every calculation of self-interest, they ought to set their faces against the Czar, and pray for blessings on his enemies. They have been repeatedly told how poor and limited is their commerce with the barbarians of the North, and how rich and boundless is their intercourse with those who are fighting the battles of liberty and civilization. On the one hand, motives the most mercenary are presented to a people who, if greedy of gain, are lavish of expense; and, on the other, the most jesuitical warnings are uttered against the contagion of a despotic Government, when the English themselves are in closest contact with another Government which is not a whit less despotic either in theory or in practice.

Without stopping to decide whether Americans are more benevolently inclined to Russia than to those who, in spite of negative protestations, are evidently straining every nerve to humiliate her, it is not difficult to comprehend why such a disposition should be not uncommon throughout the States. If I mistake not, there exists a strong and general conviction among disinterested persons that the present frightful struggle between Christian nations in arms is a disgrace to the 19th century; that the object of it is as unattainable and unwise as it is indefensible; that no contingent or prospective danger to Europe or to India was sufficiently menacing to justify in the sight of God the slaughter of His chief handiwork on earth at the rate of 200,000 souls a year, or in the sight of man the destruction of his hard earnings, so as to outstrip the almost miraculous productiveness of the present day; and that when Russia consents, as she has done, to the demands of the allies concerning the Sultan's Greek subjects, the protectorate of the Principalities, and the navigation of the Danube, to require her, in the plenitude of her strength and the height of her pride, to assist in tying her own hands, is an indignity to which none would submit, save a fool who is more than one-half coward. Is it to be wondered at, then, if among other impartial observers some Americans be found who, seeing Russia [illegible] by the allies, call upon these, as another set of self-righteous accusers were once exhorted, to "cast the first stone?"

If American sympathies do indeed run towards him against whom, single-handed as he fights, are banded the hosts of the West, some good reasons may perhaps be suggested for what is in your esteem an unnatural state of feeling. While English diplomatists and consuls have been unwearied in their efforts to circumvent and destroy American influence on American territory, the Russian Government has not only always maintained amicable relations with that of the United States, but it has never attempted to thwart American agents in the performance of their duties. Nor has a Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs at any time ever formally and deliberately enunciated, as did Lord Clarendon, an intention to undertake the supervision of matters on the other side of the Atlantic. It was not Russian, but English accredited agents who, aided by French officials, have within a few years succeeded in baffling the United States in designs which, if accomplished, would have benefited the commerce of all nations. The Sandwich Islands, St. Domingo, and the State of Ecuador on the Pacific bear witness to their mischievous and clever machinations. England, likewise, through her representative, tried to force upon the Central American Government of Guatemala a Belgian colonization treaty, executed and repudiated by that Government, she herself being under bonds to the United States not to settle any of her own subjects in that quarter of the world.

Then, again, the English press, not to be slack in offending those whom it is bound by duty and interest to conciliate, never lets slip an opportunity for abusing and ridiculing the Americans, not even when to do so it is necessary to confound a few outlawed men, aliens for the most part, with the whole nation. Whether it be the atrocious seizure of a harmless trading ship by Cuban underlings, or the untoward arrest of a plenipotentiary, the occasion to pounce upon with a ribaldness which shows how venomous is the intent that lies behind. I know your reply will be, as it has been, that you are in the habit of roughly handling your own Government and governors, not excepting even royalty itself, when by chance a "truant disposition" untimely appears, and that therefore you are quite at liberty to speak your mind about others. But there is a wide difference between one who is at liberty to answer and one who has no organ of communication.

Some people have fancied that there is another good cause for loving you less and the Russians more. They believe that, before now, had not you and the French Emperor had Russia on your hands, Spain, like Turkey, would have become the stalking-horse of the two first maritime Powers of Europe for the prosecution of a Crimean expedition in the Western Hemisphere. Whatever credit may have been done to this surmise, matters very little at present, with your impossible task before you, since it is pretty clear that no contrivance and no application of physical force can permanently deprive Russia of a predominance in the Black Sea, for which she is indebted to nature and to circumstances that are independent of the durable control of her enemies. Austria, you may be sure, will never draw a sword to destroy it, her own constitution and conditions of existence being too dependent on Russian influence to encourage her in an act so bold. From the beginning, not through wantonness, but weakness, she has been playing fast and loose with the two allies of the West, whose diplomatic agents, however, to do them justice, knowing the ticklish and dangerous nature of the party, adroitly humored her, as one does a nervous horse, who may do as he is bid, or free himself of the harness at a jump. Whatever may be the cause, there is no denying that Austria has never gone heartily with you, and at your utmost need, rely upon it, she will be found wanting. If Russia were not sure of this, do you imagine that she would dare to reject your conditions of peace?—that she would be mad enough to resist a world in arms, such as would be Austria, England, France, and Turkey, united in head, hand and heart?

Allow me to repeat, in the only journal whose universal currency tempts one to address it, that if there be any hostile sentiment in America towards the allies, apart from the justice or injustice of their cause, it is in a great measure, owing to the intrigues of foreign agents and to the calumnies of a foreign press. In the course of time the latter bane may furnish its own appropriate antidote; but it seems as if no teachings of experience could ever convince the rulers of mankind that in national as individual concerns, unauthorized meddling is always presumptuous, and may be dangerous. History in many instances confirms my words, and, to go no further back than three score years and ten, what have the inhabitants of Great Britain gained by Quixotically, and always in a thankless cause, launching themselves upon the broad sea of battle, murder, and sudden death, but a crushing debt which it dizzies the brain to reckon, and a continental unpopularity which fifty alliances can never extinguish?

Be persuaded, then, in time, that all foreign interference is an ill-paid trade, that the sooner it is abandoned in the East the better it will be for you, and that the less it is practised in the West the more prosperous will be your condition.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

PARIS. A "STATES'-MAN."

### American Sympathies in the European War.

*From the London Times, May 11.*

We adverted cursorily on a former occasion to a letter which appeared in our columns from an able correspondent, well known to our readers under the signature, not inapplicable to him in either sense, of a "States'-man." The object of our correspondent is not what we should have hoped it would have been,—to clear the free men of America from the stigma implied in the charge that the sympathies of America are not on our side. To the great mass of men, who judge matters on their first aspect, and have neither leisure nor inclination to sound the depths of political questions, *there is something shocking, and even revolting,* in the admission that, though policy may keep the United States neutral in the present contest, and interest may plead as loudly in favor of Russia as of England and France, the feelings and sympathies of America, *the conscience and heart of the nation, which are not under the control of interest nor subject to considerations of State policy, side with Powers of the East in their present deadly struggle with the Powers of the West.* To those who know America only from the overstrained praise of the Manchester school, who look upon her as the paradise of the poor, the land of high wages, vote by ballot, universal suffrage, no State endowments, cheap newspapers, and abundant supplies of ardent spirits, it seems almost impossible that the asylum of liberty, the boasted fountain of the future civilization of the world, should in feeling, if not in act, be closely united to a nation and a Government the whole mission and duty of which seems to be to live in darkness and misery themselves, and by war and desolation to spread that desolation and misery over the face of the whole habitable globe. We will not offend the susceptibility of our correspondent by offering to him again arguments intended to induce the people of America to reconsider this question, and to show that duty, honor, and interest urge them alike to desire, and, so far as their traditional policy and isolated position will permit, to contribute to the success of the allied Powers.

The first reason given by our correspondent for a Philo-Russian feeling in America is, that a struggle between Christian nations in arms is a disgrace to the Nineteenth Century. We hope that this statement is correct, and well would it be for the United States, and well for the destinies of the human race, if such doctrines had taken firm possession of the mind of the people of America. The preaching of the Peace Society has failed in England, because the common sense of her people tells them that peace is not a matter like free trade or administrative reform, which it is within their own power to take or reject, but a blessing which is held, from its very nature, at the will of others, which may be lost by the will of a madman like the Emperor Paul, and regained, as in the case of the same Paul, by the dagger of an assassin. But the United States have really before them that very option between peace and war which is denied to members of the European Confederacy, and, if they would only act on the maxims attributed to them by our correspondent, may maintain peace among themselves and with all the world. The recent aggressive war on Mexico, the armed assistance lent by American citizens to the Canadian rebellion, the destruction of Greytown, and the doctrine recently promulgated by the United Congress of American Ambassadors with regard to the seizure of Cuba, seem to afford some proof that our correspondent is mistaken in his estimate of American feeling, or that the United States consider themselves as an exception to the rule they apply to their neighbors, and believe that the slaughter of God's chief handiwork on earth, is only unjustifiable when wrought by European hands.

Our correspondent further thinks that our object—the destruction of Russian preponderance in the Black Sea—is unwise, unattainable and indefensible, and that were Russia to submit to such a proposition she would show herself half fool, half coward. But he forgets that to this very object Russia has herself formally consented, and that, if such consent has not been carried out into a formal treaty, it is only because that by a series of the most disreputable quibbles and evasions Russia has deliberately eluded the consequences of a principle which she has herself, in the most solemn and emphatic manner adopted as the basis of negotiation. The argument then comes to this—*that America sympathizes with Russia because England and France demand from Russia terms which Russia herself admitted to be just and equitable grounds of negotiation.* If some people are more Catholic than the Pope, surely our correspondent is more Russian than the Czar. Another cause which induces America to sympathize with the wrong against the right is that *England, being a maritime Power, is necessarily brought into collision with America, while Russia, having no commerce, has no grounds of discussion.* That such jealousies may operate on the minds of a commercial nation we do not dispute, but as they make no difference whatever in the justice of the cause for which we fight, our correspondent in no respect strengthens his cause by adverting to them, and does his nation little credit by imputing to it such motives. Then the English press actually presumes to canvass the conduct of the American people with the same freedom it exercises towards its own Government, its own institutions, and even royalty itself. There is, we suspect, the real gravamen of the charge. America is the land of liberty, and it is lawful for her untamed press to utter unchecked the most scandalous accusations against individuals and the most bitter imputations against political parties; but if an American citizen presume, by speech or writing, to call in question the policy, the political character, or the domestic institutions of the nation—if he hint that a Government which designedly gives to physical labor a superiority over intellectual capacity,—which, while preaching non-intervention [illegible] sends out to European countries, under the name of Ambassadors and Consuls, agents of insurrection and disorder, he is soon taught to bow to the will of the majority, and to learn that even in the land of liberty free discussion on all subjects is not permitted. From this democratic censorship the press of England is necessarily exempt, and it is therefore no wonder that our American cousins should hear with impatience from writers abroad truths that they will not tolerate from journalists and statesmen at home. The next ground for sympathy with Russia is *the belief of some people in America that England and France were, under the pretence of succoring Spain, meditating a Crimean expedition to the Western Hemisphere.* Such an expedition could only be caused by aggressive policy on the part of America, and now, when we know that human life is so sacred in her eyes that no contingent or prospective danger justifies war, and that all foreign interference is an "ill-paid trade," there can be, on our correspondent's own showing, no possible reason for such an intervention. We conclude, then, that our correspondent has given no reasonable or consistent grounds for American sympathy with Russia; but we believe that those grounds for which such sympathy exists are not difficult to find. The slaveholding States sympathize with the Czar as a slaveholder; the filibustering factions admire—as they would imitate, if they could—the vast scale of his aggressions; and Democracy, claiming that its will should be above all law, sympathizes with a man who has established for himself the same awful exemption; and both are led by their several creeds, so contrary in appearance, so identical in fact, to hate a country where law asserts her supremacy over the will of the many or the few, and where the absolute equality of mankind is no part of the political system, and therefore serves as an excuse neither to the despotism of the one nor the tyranny of the many.

## THE WAR.

## THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

We continue to publish the most interesting extracts from the various correspondents of the London papers, on the progress of the siege.

### Prospects of Operations in the Interior.

The *Times* correspondent writes: It is the opinion of the best informed military men that it would not be only useless but impossible, as we are at present circumstanced, to make an incursion into the country with sufficient force to operate against the Russian army with permanent advantage. It may have been an imprudent step to have sat down before (or behind) Sebastopol, but once there we cannot retire. If we were to withdraw our guns and stores it would take weeks of labor, during which the enemy would redouble their exertions in fortifying the heights around us, to remark our *matériel*, and no one, I suppose, for a moment, thinks it would be advisable to abandon them. It would require a very considerable force to hold these heights. If we left them, the enemy would most likely occupy them, and our forces are certainly not strong enough to invest them and the north side at the same time. It seems that there is nothing for it but patience. Every day the difficulties of Russia in feeding her Crimean army and in supplying the munitions of war to Sebastopol will increase. The transport of the Crimea, has been "used up" long ago, and at present carts and cattle from Poland have been brought down, and are engaged in conveying provisions and *matériel* to the place. Although Russian iron is excellent, it cannot last for ever—guns must wear out, and shot and shell do not grow. With the sea at our command, we find it difficult to keep up the supply of shot and shell for our batteries, and even when we do land them, although we possess a railway half way to the trenches, our difficulties seem only to begin. What means Russia would adopt to keep her batteries efficient in Winter is, I trust, matters of very profitless speculation, because there is no reason to think that the place will be able to hold out so long against sap and mine, bombardment and cannonade, particularly when General Canrobert "enlarges his circle" of operations. Every day we diminish our distance from the enemy, who does, it must be said, his best to meet us; but, although his outerworks are advanced, the line of his batteries on the left has been perforce considerably retired. As our advances are made, the parallels behind are strengthened and put into a fit state for mounting guns in them, which will be close to the enemy's works, and produce a corresponding effect, though with increased loss and damage to ourselves from the Russian guns. The process thus goes on, in proportion to our strength and the enemy's weakness, day after day, and bit by bit the ground is won from them; and, though the town itself may be defended by infinitesimal batteries to the water's edge, so long as we can keep our works clear of the enemy, and can maintain our fire against them, there can be no doubt of ultimate success, if the external army is unable to force the allies to raise the siege.

### Supply of Ammunition.

Our batteries are nearly silent—a few guns and mortars reply to an occasional shot from the Redan and Round Tower at long intervals, and there seems to be a ship behind the Round Tower, which harasses our right attack by an odd shell now and then. What a contrast to the French on our left, and even on our right! They have never ceased to fire, and the Russians return shot for shot from the mass of ruins and rubbish in which their batteries are enveloped. The day before yesterday the enemy opened a new battery, which is up among the houses of the town, on a ridge near the Governor's house, and directed a very heavy fire on the French, with a diversion now and then on the left of our left attack. In the right attack yesterday we had two gunners killed, and the platforms of two guns broken; but, although these batteries have all been severely handled, they have reduced the fire of the Mamelon and of the Round Tower with great success. Still we must give the French every praise for the perseverance of their attack, deprived as they have been of their fair share of support from our fire for some days back. They have certainly atoned for their failure on the 17th of October, which was caused by the melancholy accidents to their magazines. There are mysterious whispers that we shall "open fire again *in a few days*," with an allowance of 100 rounds a gun per diem. A supply of some useful 56 and a few 68 pounder guns has been brought up from Balaklava to the batteries, and considerable additions have been made to our armament since I last wrote. A moderate supply of 13 inch bomb fuses has been raked together, and, if promises are to be trusted, we really shall effect great things on this the third "commencement" of the siege.

### Night Skirmishes.

Up to the date of this present letter, there is no material change in the position of the Allied armies before Sebastopol, or in the attitude of the enemy in and out of the city. On Tuesday evening, soon after dusk, a heavy fusilade began on our left between the French and the Russians, which never ceased till dawn. It seemed as if a pitched battle were going on, and the volume of sound, the incessant heavy rolls of musketry and Minié, recalled the contests of Inkermann and the Alma. It is scarcely known in camp what all the firing was about, but the rumor is that an enormous force of Russians threw themselves suddenly on the advanced portion of the works on the left, were repulsed by our gallant Allies, who rushed after them into the very outskirts of the Flagstaff Bastion, and seized on the Russian rifle-pits, where they maintained a desperate conflict for several hours, but were finally forced to retire, as the whole force of the Russians opposite our left was brought to bear upon them. The loss on both sides must have been very heavy. I could see very distinctly yesterday a new gabion work on the French left, towards the Quarantine Fort, with French soldiers inside it, so that is very probable our Allies have established a new sap in that direction, and that a portion of the fight took place around it. Nothing is more difficult to ascertain than the particulars of these nocturnal encounters. The right hand man does not know what his left hand man is doing, and the great labor of ascertaining the truth with respect to the proceedings of our own expeditionary force on such occasions is aggravated and becomes utterly thrown away in the case of our allies. After a cannonade and furious firing, which would keep a stranger in a state of intense excitement all night, it is common to hear some such dialogue as this the following morning: "I say, Smith, did you hear the row last night?" "No, what was it?" "Oh, blazing away like fury. You don't mean to say you didn't hear it?" "Not a sound; came up from the trenches last night, and slept like a top." "Halloo, Jones, (to distinguished cocked-hat on horseback, riding past,) tell us what all the shindy was about last night." "Shindy! was there? By Jove, yes; I think I did hear some firing—the French and the Russians, as usual, I suppose." "No, it sounded to me as if it was in front of our right attack." Another thinks it was on the left, another somewhere else, and so the matter ends, and rests forever in darkness unless the *Invalide Russe*, the *Moniteur*, or the *Gazette*, throw their prismatic rays upon it. I need not say that all the minute descriptions of charges at night on all the several occasions are not trustworthy, and must be [illegible] mere work of the imagination. Each man fancies that the little party he is with bears the whole brunt of the work, and does all the duty of repulsing the enemy; and any one who takes his narrative from such sources will be sure to fall into errors innumerable. To "describe a night attack," or any operation—a sortie or an advance—is a solecism. From the batteries or the hills behind them one can see the flashes flickering through the darkness, and can hear the shouts of the men, but that is all—were he a combatant he would see and hear even less than the spectator. Distrust, then, all "full and true particulars" of nocturnal engagements, and be content with learning "results." Nothing affords finer scope for the exercise of the fancy than one of these fights in the dark—it is easy to imagine all sorts of incidents, to narrate the mode of advance, of attack, of resistance, of retreat, or of capture, but the recital will be found very inconsistent with the facts. The Generals, whose tents are near the front, have adopted the device of placing lines of stones radiating from a common centre towards the principal points of the attack, so as to get an idea of the direction in which the fire is going on at night. Even that fails to afford them any very definite information as to the course of the fight. In a day or two after the affair has been finished, one may hear what really has taken place, by taking infinite pains and comparing all kinds of stories. It is, in fact, a process of elimination to discover the facts. So we shall wait till the post goes.

## THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The Minister of War (France) has received the following telegraphic dispatches from Gen. Canrobert:

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 2.

We had a successful affair last night. The enemy had strongly connected his works, and with lodgments in front of the Central Bastion, was a work of counter approach, with a double *enceinte* and very solid. We stormed it, and maintained ourselves there under a very heavy fire, and have definitively established ourselves there. We took from the enemy eight small portable mortars, which were inside.

Exact returns of our loss are not made up, but they are below what I had feared.

The enemy suffered considerably.

The spirit of the troops was admirable.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 3.

Yesterday at 4 P. M. the enemy made a sortie to attempt to retake the work of counter approach which we had taken from him on the preceding night. The troops of the Guards attacked the Russians at the point of the bayonet, routed them, and drove them back into the town.

The enemy's artillery protected the departure and the retreat of the sortie by a very violent cannonade, to which our batteries replied well.

BERLIN, Tuesday, May 8.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 7th inst., has been received here; it says:

On the night between the 1st and 2d, the enemy having concentrated 10,000 men, took possession of the lodgments in front of Bastion No. 5, and captured nine small cohorn mortars.

On the 2d, the enemy opened a heavy cannonade on Bastions Nos. 4 and 5, and on the adjoining lines. The damage which they did was repaired during the night.

We fired with success five mines against the enemy's approaches.

The following dispatch is from Lord Raglan:

SEBASTOPOL, Friday, May 10.

The Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops on our right advanced trench this morning, but were driven back immediately.

A second and similar attempt shared the same fate.

Nothing could be better than the conduct of the troops who took part in the affair.

The loss of the enemy was serious.

The *Moniteur* of the 11th May, contains the following:

Advices have arrived from the Crimea, dated the 9th May. Nothing important had happened. We perfect our works before the place.

## THE BALTIC.

A telegraphic dispatch from Kiel, May 10, says the *Orion*, 90, screw, Captain Erskine, arrived at Kiel that morning at 8 o'clock.

A division of the advanced squadron—*Arrogant*, 46, screw, Captain Yelverton; *Cossack*, 20, screw, Captain Fanshawe; *Tartar*, 20, screw, Captain Dunlop; *Esk*, 20, screw, Captain Bush; and *Archer*, 15, screw, Captain Heathcote—have arrived at Faro Sound, with nine others, for the fleet.

A telegraphic dispatch from Hamburg, May 8, says the Aland Islands are denuded of Russian troops. Several English ships have already arrived before Redhamn, near Ledsund.

It is reported from Revel, April 29, that the commander of the advanced squadron, Captain Watson, C. B., in the *Imperieuse*, 51, with *Arrogant* and *Conflict*, screws, had appeared off Revel the previous day, and had notified the blockade; at the same time stating that a term of seven days would be allowed neutral ships to depart with the goods they then had on board, but that from the moment of the declaration of blockade, no goods must be taken in, but ballast only.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 7th inst., in the *Indépendance Belge*, says:

"Letters from Riga, read to-day on 'Change, state that four steamers of the flying squadron, commanded by Commodore Watson, had entered the Gulf of Finland in spite of the ice, which still rendered the navigation perilous. Some of those cruisers have even shown themselves before Revel. This circumstance is accounted for by the fact that the Russian fleet is blocked up in the ports by ice three or four feet thick, which obstructs their entrance. It was also said that several of those steamers which had thus entered into the Gulf had been sadly damaged by the floating ice. The steam corvette *Conflict* had succeeded in reaching the Danish harbor of Elsineur, where she is now undergoing repairs. Hitherto, the only mission of those cruisers appears to have been to give chase to Russian merchant vessels. In the course of a few days the *Bulldog* appeared twice before the neutral port of Lubeck, and the *Archer* before that of Memel. The flying squadron will successively visit all the commercial harbors in the North."

## ENGLAND.

### The Reform Meeting in London.

*From the London Times, May 8.*

Everybody will have his own opinion with regard to Saturday's meeting in the city of London, according as hope or fear, prejudice or interest, sways his judgment. Some will dwell on the absence from the list of requisitionists of names familiar in the annals of civic agitation, and others may consider that, since members of Parliament were admitted, a stronger cast in that part of the performance would have been desirable. For our own part, making all allowance for these and all other reasonable deductions, we are disposed to consider this meeting as a demonstration of good sense, backed by a very large amount of social and commercial influence. The want of the prominent leaders in city matters was compensated by the undoubted respectability of the audience, and the speeches breathed a tone of strong English feeling, and firmness tempered with moderation, honorable to the assembly itself, and very impressive to those who carefully consider its proceedings. It would, we believe, be found impossible to express more completely and accurately the prevailing sentiment of the public mind, and at the same time give a more faithful picture of our national character. We miss altogether in the proceedings of this meeting the declamation of the practiced agitator, or the arts of the hackneyed debater. There is a just indignation at the mismanagement of the war, and a reference of everything to the standard of plain business rules and familiar common sense, a fairness in dealing in the speakers even with those against whom they are most irritated; and a downright honesty in the language employed, which has in it something wholesome and refreshing after the quibbling, the evasion, the "explanations" by which nothing is explained, and the "communications" by which nothing is communicated, which occupy so large a portion of our Parliamentary columns. Let those who have persuaded themselves that this country exists for the benefit of a few great families, and that for the sake of being governed by them we are willing to renounce all control over our own affairs, remark how keenly the acts of our public men are watched, and how thoroughly appreciated by the mercantile classes, and how strong is the condemnation which they deliberately record against the system under which they live. *Aristocratic factions may afford to despise the clamors of a mob, but they must feel that they have trespassed beyond the bounds of prudence when their conduct is unanimously condemned by an assembly of men yielding to them neither in wealth nor intelligence.*

What makes this meeting still more formidable, not only to the present Government, but to the system out of which that Government springs, and which it has so marvellously caricatured and exaggerated, is, that the speakers earnestly protest that they have not left their counting-house for the mere purpose of making speeches and passing resolutions, but with the view of inaugurating a movement which shall not cease until the reform they seek be fully and effectually obtained. The object of the meeting of Saturday was not the display of oratorical power, but the foundation of a league designed to upset the whole system of corruption and favoritism, and to introduce into public matters the energy and enterprise of private management. To such a movement we can only wish all the success it deserves, and trust that the discontent so justly excited will not be allowed to evaporate in mere words, but leave clear and distinct traces of its action legibly inscribed on the institutions of the country. At the same time, let no one suppose that the conquest will be easy or the victory certain. Those who ask for administrative reform ask exactly for that which all concerned in returning members to Parliament believe themselves to have a common motive in resisting. Administrative reform calls upon every voter to surrender those secret influences by which his son finds his way into the Excise or Customs, and devotes to the public service talents and energies for which no private establishment is disposed to compete. Administrative reform would deprive the rising member of the commission for his eldest son, and the constant succession of cadetships for the younger; and, worse of all, administrative reform threatens to make rude havoc in those halcyon abodes contrived especially for the benefit of young men of family, [illegible] whose work is doled out on the most humane principles, and the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb. Nay, more, *Administrative reform* [illegible] *from the very highest positions, but threatens to carry change into the very councils of the Sovereign. It demands the surrender of family and hereditary influence, and the throwing open to men whose pedigrees are* [illegible] *the very government of the country itself.* No demonstration [illegible] less startling and less complete than those which recent revelations have afforded, and are still continuing to afford, would have enabled any class of men in this country successfully to cope with an evil so thoroughly intertwined with every fibre of our system.

Another difficulty with which the originators of this movement will have to contend is the abstract and remote nature of the subject, appealing directly to no popular sympathy and [illegible] so little that can be brought down to the level of the vulgar apprehension. This is no question of the extension of rights or franchise, of the proscription of one set of opinions and the toleration of another, of the large or small loaf, or even of the great and little shilling. Still, a nation that has been found capable of clearly apprehending and decidedly applying the abstruse doctrines of political economy involved in the question of Free Trade may well hope to be able to unravel the mysteries of public affairs, the causes of defective organization, or the ways in which interest and favoritism shroud themselves from public view. It will, however, require not a little tact, judgment and moderation to preserve to this movement its neutral character, and to prevent it from being used by selfish and ambitious men as a means of political aggrandizement. It was for the Whigs that the battle of the Anti-Corn Law League, so experienced [illegible] fought and conquered; and it may well be, that there are persons in the political world who are mentally appropriating to their own use and behoof the labors of this new combination.

We have but one more remark to make. The effect of a vigorous agitation for administrative reform, in which the gross misconduct of our military departments must be exposed, will undoubtedly, in some degree, tend to disgust the nation with the continuance of the war, and render those classes whom such an organization attacks more anxious than ever for peace. We hear already much less than we did in certain quarters of the "vigorous prosecution of the war;" we trust, however, that it will be the effect of the new organization to remind the people of their own inherent strength, and to point out to them that the remedy for existing evils is not in an ignominious peace, but in a thorough and unsparing redress of abuses. Even while we write, Lord Ellenborough has raised the whole question of administrative reform in the address of which he has given notice in the House of Lords; and the Peers will have the opportunity of showing how far they sympathize with this commercial movement [illegible] the representatives of the people, since Lord Palmerston has, with rather scant courtesy, denied Mr. Layard to find a day for himself. Doubtless, however, such a day will soon be found, and the Ministry which has just been enlightened as to the views of the city of London will not long remain in ignorance of those held by both branches of the Legislature.

## FRANCE.

### Trial and Sentence of Pianori.

*Correspondence of the London Times, May 7.*

The trial of the Italian Pianori for the attempt to shoot the Emperor commenced and terminated to-day. The Court opened at 10 o'clock, and was soon crowded with people. At 10½ o'clock, the prisoner, guarded by gendarmes, was brought in, and took his place on the bench allotted to the accused. His appearance presented nothing remarkable, nor did his features give evidence of anything particularly ferocious. The expression was one of decision, but calm, and rather sorrowful; his face was pale—probably its natural color, but did not appear disturbed by passion or fear. He wore small dark moustaches, and whiskers of the same color encircled his face like a frame. His dress was decent, and he wore a large paletot. M. Paillet, whose services had been engaged for the prisoner, was prevented by indisposition from attending, and M. Benoit-Champy was named by the Court to take his place. The prisoner, whose demeanor was tranquil throughout, was then called upon to stand up, and the usual examination by the President of the Court commenced. The details I was enabled to furnish yesterday are almost word for word those contained in the indictment (*acte d'accusation*) as read by the Clerk of the Court, and the *interrogatoire* is not different, the facts being taken from it, and put as questions to the prisoner. There is, therefore, no necessity to repeat them. Pianori answered in the affirmative to almost all the questions put to him, and the only material exception was when he was charged with having been condemned on former occasions for crimes, and being on the present occasion an agent employed and paid by a secret society. The following question was put by the President:

"After your crime information was sought about you at the Roman Legation, and it was ascertained that your name is not Antonio Liverani, as appeared in your passport, but Giovanni Pianori. The following is the information communicated in the two dispatches we have received; the first is dated May 1, and the Chargé d'Affaires of France in Rome says: 'Pianori, known by the name of Brusa Guerlino, aged 30 years, married, and the father of two children, was arrested for having committed a political assassination. He escaped from the prison of Servia. He fought in 1849 against the French army. He escaped to Genoa; he afterwards returned to his country, and committed other crimes.' Are you the person described in that note?"—"My name is Giovanni Pianori. Brusa Guerlino is an additional name—*sopra-nome*."

"Have you borne that name?"—"Yes, Sir."

"Then it is to you the description applies. Here now is the information contained in the second dispatch of the 5th of May: 'Positive information.—Pianori condemned for 12 years to the galleys for assassination.'"—"That is not true."

"You deny the fact; very well. Here is the rest: 'Accused of two acts of incendiarism in February, 1849.' Is that true?"—"No, Sir. I only remained six months in prison."

"For what cause?"—"For having taken part in some affairs."

"The dispatch adds: 'Escaped from the prison of Servia on the 30th of April, 1853; noted as a terrible assassin.'"—"That is not true."

To the question of the President as to whether he had undergone the influence of the refugees in London, and had accepted from them an execrable mission, he answered, as I have said, in the negative, and declared that he was not in the habit of seeing few persons out of his own trade.

To the remark of the President that the fact of three pistols, a poniard, and a razor being found in his possession when arrested, showed that the crime he attempted to commit was premeditated, he answered in the negative, and said that it was only on the same day that the thought of firing at the Emperor occurred to him. The money found on him was 100f. in gold and 14f. in silver, which he said was the rest of his savings; and he again denied that either the money or the arms had been given him to commit the crime.

Witnesses were then heard, who confirmed all the important facts noticed yesterday. The defence made by the prisoner's counsel was little more than an appeal to mercy. The President summed up the evidence, and the Jury entered their room at a few minutes past 1, and, after consulting for about a quarter of an hour, returned with a verdict of Guilty.

The prisoner was again brought in, and the Court sentenced him to the punishment awarded by the Penal Code for the crime of parricide. He heard his sentence in the same impassive manner, and retired without uttering a word.

In former times a parricide had his hand cut off from the wrist previous to execution. The 13th Article of the Penal Code specifies that "the parricide shall be led to the place of execution in a shirt, barefoot, and his head covered with a black veil; that he shall be exposed on the scaffold while a public officer reads to the people the sentence of condemnation, and that he shall be immediately put to death." It is rumored that the prisoner declared that, though he did not deny the crime, yet he would not commit it if it was to be done again. It is also thought that the Emperor will commute his punishment, and that Pianori will perhaps be sent to Guiana. This, however, is mere rumor.

### Resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On this subject the London Times of the 8th May makes the following comments:

The resignation of a Minister under the form of government now existing in France has not the same importance which such an event may possess in a constitutional monarchy or a state in which the Minister of the day enjoys the plenitude of executive authority. But, although the absolute power of the French Empire resides in the personal will of the sovereign, it cannot be a matter of indifference when a Minister who has served that power with fidelity and judgment retires from its service on a question of policy or of personal susceptibility. Both these causes have probably contributed to the resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the late Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, who has just quitted the post he had filled for nearly three years with considerable ability and success. The talents of M. Drouyn de Lhuys may have been overrated, for the dispatches which bore his name and extended his reputation are well known to have proceeded from the pen of another gentleman in the Department of Foreign Affairs; but he is fairly entitled to the credit of straightforward dealing with this country, and to the honor of having successfully established the diplomatic relations of the French empire with the rest of Europe. It was his singular fortune to negotiate treaties of alliance between the Crown of England and that of Austria; and, although he was engaged in transactions which have led to a fierce and protracted [illegible], these events did not alter the [illegible] of his opinions or the prudence of his character. But in the office over which he presided these qualities were not always paramount, and the personal relations of the Minister with those who participated in his labors were cold, jealous and disagreeable. M. Thouvenel, in particular, who was appointed to supply his place during the mission of the Minister to Vienna, had so much reason to resent the treatment he received from his official chief, that he placed his resignation a few days ago in the hands of the Emperor. The result, however, was, that M. Thouvenel was raised to a far higher post by being named to the Embassy at Constantinople, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys withdrew from office within forty-eight hours after his return to Paris.

We do not, however, suppose that this dispute is the sole, or even the principal cause, of the resignation of the Foreign Minister of France at so important a crisis. In speaking of M. Drouyn de Lhuys' visit to London, where he proceeded to join the Conference at Vienna, we remarked that on his arrival here he was disposed to take a larger tone than the British Cabinet were disposed to adopt, although he subsequently assented to all the views entertained by our own Government. As long as Lord John Russell remained at Vienna this harmony continued unbroken; but in the course of two

[illegible]

Further Changes in the French Ministry.

It is reported that further changes will be made in the Cabinet, in addition to what has already taken place; that M. BILLAULT, Minister of the Interior, is to succeed Admiral HAMELIN as Minister of Marine, whose retirement is certain; that M. ROUHER, Minister of Public Works, will succeed M. BILLAULT in the Home Department; and that M. PAUL DE RICHEMONT, one of the Directors of the Paris and Orleans Railway, will take the place of M. ROUHER as Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works. [illegible]

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 7.—An impost of two hundred millions reals has been voted by the Cortes, in order to cover the deficit caused by the indemnification of the clergy for the sale of ecclesiastical property. [illegible]

[illegible]

SARDINIA.

GENOA, May 8.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Personal.

LIST OF AMERICAN VISITORS IN EUROPE.

List of Americans entered at the Banking-House of Livingston, Wells & Co., Paris, reported for Willmer & Smith's European Times:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per America.] LONDON, Friday, May 11—5 P. M.

[illegible]

Liverpool Markets.

Per America.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 11, 1855.

In the early part of the week great excitement prevailed in the COTTON market, and an advance of fully ⅛d. ℔ was obtained. For the last day or two there has been less activity, but the market closes steadily. The sales for the week are 105,800 bales, of which 55,000 are on speculation and for export, leaving 47,831 bales to the trade. The sales to-day are 10,000 bales. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fair Orleans | 6⅛d. | Orleans Middling | 5 11-16d. |
| Fair Mobiles | 6⅛d. | Mobile Middling | 5⅝d. |
| Fair Uplands | 6⅛d. | Uplands Middling | 5 9-16d. |

[illegible]

Though negotiations are not entirely broken off at Vienna, the hope of peace becomes daily fainter. [illegible]

The CORN Market closes firmly at last week's prices for WHEAT and FLOUR. INDIAN CORN is 1s to 2s ℔ quarter dearer. [illegible]

[illegible]

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

"The First Summer—y Correspondence."

No. — FIFTH-AVENUE, Saturday, May 5, 1855.

DEAR TIMES: Jersey, in and about Gotham, is getting to be an object of attraction. The "Blues" are leaving their native region. The flat lands about the salt meadows and to the rearward of Weehauken are putting on airs, what with new governments and fresh Mayors. The once outskirts of Manhattan are decidedly inviting of attention. So think the liquor men, the flash boys, the sporting men, and those who go to the fields Elysian for lager bier. But as in London and in New-York, fashioning her domesticity after the parent city as cockneys love to phrase it, there is to the Jersey suburb of the Metropolis an East end and West end. East end may be given over to loaferdom and the refugees of the Prohibitory law; but rural fashion and Summer luxuries will claim and arrogate to themselves the West end. Hoboken is St. Giles—Bergen Point is St. James—for the Jersey Blues and for the New-Yorkers, who quit the dusty streets of May for the freshened vegetation by the Kill Van Kull. By the Kill Van Kull, then, I wandered on a day last week—

"Kill Van Kull! Where in thunder is that?" asked old Brom Pettus, when I said this same sentence in his ears. The old fellow looked as if I had mentioned foreign parts, to which he has no liking; but then, as if calling something over in his mind, he brightened again. "I know—I remember—but in this age of progress I had forgotten. The Kill Van Kull was familiar to my youth."

An old Dutch name, good reader, for the little river running snakelike around the inner line of Staten Island, and known to New-Brightoners and to the Snug Harbor veterans and to the oystermen of Castleton. You will find it set down upon a dozen old maps in the dusky, dusty, pokerish, but cozy little office of the Richmond County Clerk.

So much by way of explanation, and I resume the remark, "By the Kill Van Kull I wandered on a day last week." Not alone! nor was there a woman in the case, but my good friend Hans, to whom the stream was familiar, for with little yacht, and sculling-boat and fishing-reel, he had explored from the Bay Lighthouse to the Brighton Point. We rode thither behind a spanking mare, from the Jersey Ferry over the finest plank road within the control of respectable Commissioners of Highways. Apast the Bay Cemetery, with its mournful beauty, by little smiling villas, glancing upon the waves of the broad bay, laughing in the bright sunshine, and through a grove of primeval forest, the fringe of the monotonous salt marsh, which passengers for Newark, in the shilling boat, swear at with watch in hand.

I jumped from the vehicle to crop the first dandelion of the Spring—you may bet a botanist on that—and so to the margin of the little Kill Van Kull. But only to jump in again, for we were bound to BROWN'S.

"BROWN'S!"

Have you ever looked, in riding from Brighton down to Elizabethport or across from the pleasant vales and hills near Port Richmond, to a cluster of buildings after the fashion of a solid English country hall, on the Jersey shore, a quarter of a mile below the Bergen Point? These are BROWN'S buildings,—better known as the "Lacourette House." There is a wharf in front; you see a bathing-house, a boat-house, anchorage for yachts and sailing craft, a well sodded terrace, enticing foliage half hiding the houses, and a fine lawn. A mammoth piazza also, large enough for a large ball party on Summer nights, all belonging to BROWN'S place—the resort of three or four hundred of our City folks—"F. F.'s" and democratic unpretenders—every Summer. BROWN set out with a small house, but it grieved him to turn away so many year by year; so he enlarged, and enlarged, and he will enlarge, until, I suppose, the BROWN settlement at Bergen Point will become a new Saratoga, and the Lacourette House the rival of the United States Hotel!

He was standing on the piazza as we drove up, and expostulating politely with a gentleman. The latter was "wrathy"—to use a Slickish phrase, but BROWN was cool and genial. "Can't help it, Sir," —quoth mine host—"those rooms are not to be had for love or money, nor any in that building—they are taken from year to year by the same inmates, and the same sets; but there is another around ——."

"Ah! another!" and wrath gave way to smiles.

Of course my room was among those. I wanted it aired—I wanted my boat painted—I wanted the opinion of the old fisherman hard by as to the coming season. I wanted to see if the same old capital cook was on hand—and the same wine merchant of the past Summer alive. I wanted to know if there was, as of the past season, the same facility of going and coming every hour by half a dozen water and carriage ways. I wanted —— a dozen things—but no matter as to that. I got what I most wanted with my friend "HANS"—a May airing over the Bergen plank-road. That airing I shall take in a fortnight hence daily, unless there be some variation for the ocean breeze per steamer. What will I care for liquor prohibition at "BROWN'S!" What for tiresome journeys to the Spas? I shall commend myself to this modest place, and prepare for a host of blushes from Miss Heat, when I shall show him this my log-book of the first, but not the last, visit of the season. Come, BROWN'S set! June is coming. Hurry up, for old SAM, the fisherman, says that the weak fish will drum this year to a good purpose.

BARNEY BOLT.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

A Visit to the Dispensaries.

This being the season when the munitions, not of war but of physic, are got in readiness against the invasion of Summer epidemics, we visited today some of the strongholds of the medical artillery. We have the pleasure of stating that nothing beyond scarlatina and measles are prevalent just now, and in both these forms of eruptive fever there is no unusual aggravation or mortality.

Besides the larger hospitals, the five dispensaries of the City meet and provide for an immense amount of disease and wretchedness. They are all arranged upon the same comprehensive plan; and as the City has increased in population and wealth, the dispensaries have proportionally increased in number. First, there is the New-York Dispensary, which has been in existence since 1790. Originally a private institution, it is supported now partly from private contributions, partly from the City funds. The amount thus raised—which last year presented on the credit side of the Treasurer's account $11,410—is sufficient for an economic outlay. The bill for drugs is mostly about $1,200 annually, and for salaries about $2,000 more—the medical officers being paid for their services.

This arrangement has the advantage of placing those officials more immediately under the censorship of the Directors in reference to the punctuality of attendance, being indeed all the good it can effect. But it has the disadvantage of rendering such position no enviable post of distinction for men whose attainments in science might throw lustre on the institution, and who in turn would derive position in society from the fact of their connection with medical charities. There is reason to fear that the pittance the Dispensaries can afford to pay to physicians, will lure only the young, unpracticed and needy members of the profession. In Europe, the principal physicians of large cities give, gratuitously, their attendance to the hospitals, while clinical clerks, who are paid, attend to routine and chronic cases under their supervision and responsibility. As a school for clinical instruction, the Dispensary, or out-door practice of hospitals, is made to aid in the instruction of the rising and industrious student of his profession, and indirectly, the income of the hospital or of its medical staff, is enhanced from the fees of those who study in the first-rate field for the purpose.

As it is, the physicians here attend in rotation for a short time each day, and cannot afford to give more time because of the slender remuneration. Hospital or dispensary appointments ought to be the summum bonum of medical ambition and distinction. We fear, however, that upon the present plan they may ultimately go "a-begging" or attract not the scientific man who loves his art, but only the needy, who may or may not be a man of much ability. We believe no homœopathist is allowed to invade, with heterodox novelties, the legitimate science of the practical physicians of the New-York Dispensaries, though we don't know that the conversion of one of them to the doctrines of HAHNEMANN would insure his dismissal.

Some changes have lately taken place (and very naturally, as we think, under the present system, which is anything but favorable to the detention of a clever man, or likely to furnish him with a motive to remain. Ever since January last, at the New-York Dispensary, Dr. GOMEZ, of the First District, has been supplanted by Dr. J. W. CORSON; Dr. QUACKENBOS of the Second District has given way to Dr. HARRIOTT; Dr. ELISHA HARRIS has gone to Staten Island, and made way for Dr. MARSHALL; Dr. BISHOP of the Ninth District is yet permanent; Dr. TONTINE occupies the Fifth District, and Dr. J. C. LEE, of the Sixth District, is gone to Canada. Dr. PARKINSON yet has charge of the Vaccinal Department.

Our inference from these facts is that the honor or distinction of such appointments must be small or the changes would not be frequent, and whether the public interests are worse or better served by such continual transpositions is another and a very important question.

There are four other dispensaries. They are all managed on the same general plan.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 19th day of May to the 26th day of May, 1855. Men, 65; women, 71; boys, 149; girls, 109; total, 394. Adults, 136; children, 258; males, 214; females, 180. Colored persons, 11.

DISEASES.

[illegible]

AGES.—Under 1 year, 110; 1 to 2 years, 45; 2 to 5 years, [illegible]

NATIVITIES.—British America 1; England, 5; France, 5; Germany, 27; Holland, 1; Ireland, 75; Scotland, 9; United States, 260; Unknown, 2.—Total, 394.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Bellevue Hospital, 6; City Hospital, 7; City Prisons, 1; Colored Home Hospital, 3; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 3; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 13; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 13; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 1.—Total, 55.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1855.

Leaning Pole.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"Items" has done a very good thing in calling the attention of the residents of the Seventh Ward to the state of Madison-street, between Pike and Rutgers; it certainly needs attention. But he should not have omitted to mention the very "rickety" state of the Liberty pole on that block. This pole is and always has been some feet out of perpendicular, and is very fond of exciting the nerves of quiet people of our neighborhood by its very unmusical voice during the prevalence of high winds such as we experienced the past Winter. It appears to be very unsafe. Is it not worth a look from the authorities?

PIKE-STREET.

Another Foundling.

Police Officer CLARK, attached to the Mayor's Office, found among the rubbish of the new City Hall in the Park, on Friday forenoon, wrapped in an old apron, a male infant, apparently but a few hours old. He conveyed it to the Almshouse Department.

There are (according to the Register General's Report,) 13 baths and wash-houses in London, at which 1,230,780 baths were administered for £17,069, and 421,101 washings of the linen of about 1,664,404 persons were performed for £6,090. A freer use of our People's Washing and Bathing Establishment would be a good thing.

A woman by the name of MALONEY, residing at No. 235 Spring-street, attempted to destroy herself by taking laudanum on Saturday noon. Drs. PRICE and HABLETT of No. 236 Spring-street, were called in and succeeded in saving the woman's life.

City Superintendent of Schools' Report.

Hon. S. S. RANDALL has made a monthly report, from which we extract a few valuable suggestions. Having spoken of several important deficiencies of the City with reference to its schools, he says:

"These important objects, in my judgment, may best be accomplished by periodical and frequent public exhibitions of the several schools, in their respective Wards, and by semi-annual or annual exhibitions of penmanship, drawing, embroidery, needlework, painting and other products of the schools, in their collective capacity. Experience has shown that these agencies, wherever they have been put in requisition under favorable auspices and in a judicious manner, have attracted the general and favorable attention of the public, and while they have stimulated and encouraged the teachers and pupils of the schools, have exerted a powerful and beneficial influence upon the interests of education and the welfare of the system from which they originated. The wisdom and practical efficiency of the Public School Society were never more apparent than in the admirable provisions adopted under its supervision for the accomplishment of these objects; and although temporarily discontinued, as these provisions necessarily have been during the organization of the present system, the time, it is believed, has now arrived when they may advantageously be renewed, with such improvement as experience and observation may suggest. The months of June and July—the two last months of the school year—might, perhaps, be assigned for these public exhibitions and fairs, without the danger of essentially interfering with the general course of study and instruction.

Subsidiary to and concurrently with these arrangements, a system of exchanges with other schools in our own and other States and countries, upon the plan devised and partly carried into effect by the late JOSIAH HOLBROOK in conjunction with the officers of a Public School Society, might beneficially be adopted. The advantages and benefits of this plan have heretofore been so fully discussed, and are so apparent to every reflecting mind, that no argument need here be entered into in its behalf.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The subject of school discipline is one which commends itself to the attention of the Board by its intimate connection with the efficiency and usefulness of our system of education. The powers, in this respect, conceded almost without restriction to our teachers have not, in any case that I am aware of, been either abused, or injudiciously or improperly exercised. It seems desirable, however, that these powers should be more clearly and distinctly defined, as well for the benefit and protection of the teacher, as for the confidence and assurance of parents and guardians, who are continually liable to be imposed upon by exaggerated and highly colored complaints of undue and excessive punishment. The subject is one by no means free from difficulty; but the spirit of our institutions and of public sentiment generally is properly adverse to the delegation of unrestricted power, especially where its exercise may injuriously affect the personal rights or feelings of others. The power of inflicting corporeal chastisement, although a necessary and indispensable one in extreme cases, was sharply defined, limited and restricted by the rules and regulations of the Public School Society; and the beneficial effects of such limitation and restriction have diffused themselves throughout the existing organization, and pervaded its entire system of discipline. Their adoption by the Board, with such modifications as may be deemed advisable and proper, is respectfully recommended.

BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

I recommend also that the practice, which is now nearly universal in our Public Schools, of opening the exercises of each day by the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, be authorized and sanctioned by the Board, for the guidance and direction of all teachers now or subsequently employed. This public recognition by the constituted guardians of public instruction, of the paramount authority of that inspired volume upon which our faith as a Christian community reposes, while it violates the conscientious rights of none, is due alike to an enlightened public sentiment, and to the claims of the religion we profess.

Deaf and Dumb.

The thirty-sixth annual Report of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, submitted to the Legislature last Winter, has recently been printed in pamphlet form. The number of pupils in the school on the 31st of December last was 279, of whom 2?? were beneficiaries of the State, 16 of the City of New-York, and 2? of the State of New-Jersey. Of the number thus stated, ?? derived their means of support either wholly or in part from their friends, 2 from the Commissioners of Emigration, and 6 entirely from the funds of the Institution. By order of the Legislature pupils are not admitted under twelve years of age, and the Board of Managers express the opinion, derived from experience, that twelve or thirteen is the best age of admission. Parents, however, are recommended to begin the education of their deaf-mute children at home, at the earliest possible age, "that is, to encourage and aid the first instinctive efforts of every deaf-mute child to make himself understood by gestures." It is hoped that the new building at Fanwood, for the use of the Institution, will be completed by the beginning of next term.

Cleaning Streets.

The experiment with the patent street sweeping machines is regarded as a real improvement. For the last week or two until the present, the "Patent Company" have cleaned the streets only once a week. This week, twice. Next week, or the week following, they will clean them three times, and thereafter for the remainder of the term, viz., till the middle of July, every night. This is to be done as an experiment, by request of the Mayor, in order to test the efficiency of the different systems. The plan is, to sweep or otherwise clean all the streets below Canal-street, nightly. The repairing and paving going on in some of the Wards has interfered very much with their operations.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 34, 49, 14, 4, 56, 66.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 29, 104, 23, 52, 28, 236, 93, 96, 10, 33, 66, 77, 93, 5, 62, 14.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 1707, 1874, 18, 20, 21, 95, 805, 27 to 34.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 849, 1123, 908, 175, 907, 61, 60, 683, 45, 746, 600, 245, 2664, 98, 227, 10, 617, 7764, 779, 255, 706, 494, 73, 251, 700, 922, 750, 476, 724, 405, 916, 920, 969, 992, 960, 561, 238, 486, 564, 138, 348, 206, 508.

COMMON PLEAS.—The Appeal Calendar.

The African Slave Trade.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, was commenced the examination in the case of Rodolf E. Lasala, Wm. F. Martin and Theodore A. Myers, charged with fitting out, in November last, from New-York, the brig Horatio, for the Slave trade. This brig was recently found wrecked off Key West, and known to have cleared for the coast of Africa under suspicious circumstances. It is now charged, from later and additional [illegible] developments, that after landing a cargo of slaves on the island of Cuba, the brig was abandoned at sea by those having charge of her, as is frequently done with vessels employed in the Slave trade. The parties above named are charged with [illegible]

WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., appeared for Mr. Lasala, and Hon. Judge Beebe for Capt. Martin and Mr. Myers.

The examination commenced with Mr. JOACHIMSEN, Assistant U. S. District Attorney, calling

James L. Benedict, who, being sworn, deposed that he was Deputy Surveyor at the Custom-House; he remembers that on the 1st of November last a vessel called the Horatio was lying in the port of New-York; the Horatio was announced to me as about to clear for the coast of Africa; I directed Mr. Porter, one of the officers of the Custom-House, to go on board of her and examine her cargo, and report of what it consisted; on the 2d of November, I stated to Mr. Odell, Deputy Collector, the report given me of the vessel by the officer whom I had dispatched to examine her; I learned that no registry of the vessel had been made in the Clearance-Office, which I also stated to Mr. Odell; under his direction I gave commands not to deliver the registry of the Horatio until further orders; I think I gave this command to Mr. Brown, Clearance Clerk; I stated to Mr. Brown that I believed she was about to engage in the Slave trade; subsequently I made effort to discover the vessel; search was made two or three days, but she was not found; personally I never saw the vessel, and did not join in the search for her; I sent my man to discover her whereabouts.

Wm. Booth, sworn, deposed: That he was engaged as Clearance Clerk in the Custom-House; I have charge of the original papers filed appertaining to my province, such as general manifests outward, of masters and shippers' manifests; the bills of sale I do not file; Mr. Ingraham, Registry Clerk, has charge of this department. Witness testified to the endorsement by Mr. Russell, Recording Clerk, and Mr. Calhoun, Deputy Clerk, of bills of sale of the Horatio, by John Fairbanks to Rodolph E. Lasala. I know Mr. Lasala, Capt. Martin and Mr. Myers; I don't know Mr Lasala's business; I have only met him at the Custom-House; I know him as doing broker business; Mr. Martin I have known as having been engaged as Master of vessels sailing out of New-York; Mr. Myers is a Custom-House broker; Mr. Vasquez I do not know, neither Mr. A. G. Reynolds; I remember the Horatio was cleared on the 1st of November last; the original master's manifest and shipper's manifest being produced, witness testified to their authenticity; he could swear to the hand writing of the oath attached; I granted and delivered the clearance of the Horatio on the documents produced; Mr. Myers presented the Master's manifest, the other was executed by another party in the office in my temporary absence; I gave the clearance to Myers as Master of the Horatio; when I granted the clearance it was I should think about 3 o'clock; I do not know whether the vessel had a registry or not only inferentially; as soon as I cleared the vessel I reported the same to the collector—I think Mr. Odell; he ordered me to apprise the surveyor of the fact, which I did directly; Mr. Odell ordered me to withhold the registry for the present; the registry was withheld for three or four days, when it was given to the vessel; we were aware of suspicions as to the intention of the Horatio to enter into the Slave trade; I told Captain Myers that the vessel was in difficulty, and that by having signed the bond he had perhaps placed himself in jeopardy; this was immediate of granting the clearance and giving up the register; at the time of granting the clearance I had no suspicion of the vessel, but a moment afterwards upon conversation with the registry clerk and the change of property effected in the vessel, suspicion was excited of intent to engage in the Slave trade; [illegible]

[illegible]

Cross-examined—I have been acquainted with Mr. Lasala for several years, as transacting business at the Custom House as a merchant; the firm was formerly J. R. Lasala & Co.; it may be now J. R. Lasala & Nephew; [illegible]

[illegible]

Sidney P. Ingraham, sworn, deposed that he was Registry Clerk in the Custom-House, and had been engaged in that capacity since the beginning of 1850; he remembered the brig Horatio, but could not state who offered at his desk the bill of sale produced of the Horatio to Mr. Lasala; the bill of sale by Mr. Lasala of the vessel to Estevan Vasquez he thought was affirmed by Mr. Vasquez; he had seen Mr. Vasquez occasionally; he spoke English; the register of the Horatio was delivered by himself on the 31st of November; he did not recollect whether to the captain of the vessel or to Mr. Myers; they were together at the time; I delivered the register in its natural course; I received no orders to withhold it or deliver it; I don't remember that I noticed the date of the clearance upon which I granted the register; there was a change of captains of the vessel; Capt. McGwire was made master on removal of Capt. Martin; I think Mr. Vasquez and Mr. Myers were not present at the time I registered the change of captains; Mr. Martin, I think, was not there; I reported to the Clearance Clerk the change of ownership of the vessel. [Witness being shown the original customary register oath and bond, signed by Mr. Lasala and Mr. Myers, requisite upon granting the register of vessels, testified to the signatures affixed having been made in his presence. The original crew bond was also proven by the witness, with the change of masters of the Horatio, as therein specified, Captain McGwire taking the place of Capt. Martin. The registry oath was made on change of ownership.]

Cross-examined—Witness testified to register bond signed by Estevan Vasquez, Wm. F. Martin, and T. F. Myers, and a register oath signed by M. Vasquez, showing ownership of the Horatio, vested then in M. Vasquez; he reported both changes of ownership to the Clearance Clerk; he knew of no other connection on the part of Mr. Myers with the Horatio, further than as a Custom-House broker.

Mr. Beebe here submitted that, unless evidence was going to be adduced implicating more directly Mr. Myers as connected with the Horatio in her alleged illegal traffic than had thus far been produced, Mr. Myers should be discharged from custody at once, and asked the District Attorney if he had further evidence to offer.

Mr. Joachimsen said he proposed to give the evidence of Capt. McGuire, showing conversation with him by Mr. Myers as to the Horatio and the nature of the traffic in which she was to engage. Mr. Myers may have been an apparent Custom-House Broker, but that did not make him so. He was even warned of having placed himself in jeopardy, and evidenced alarm, but still had the register made out. If he had violated law, it was only just he should pay the penalty.

Mr. Beebe said that all he wanted was justice. He did not ask the discharge of Mr. Myers otherwise than on bail—but that he insisted should be reduced to an amount more commensurate with the evident slight connection—which in fact amounted to nothing—Mr. Myers had had with the Horatio, as shown thus far in the evidence. He asked a reduction in bail to $5,000.

His Honor, the Commissioner, said that there was ground of suspicion certainly against Mr. Myers in the affidavit of Capt. McGuire. As the evidence, however, did not show him as a principal in the transaction, he would fix the bail at $5,000, as requested. The amount in which the other parties' bail was fixed would remain as it was.

The case was adjourned till Wednesday.

Mr. Myers subsequently obtained the requisite bail and was released from custody. Mr. Lasala gave bail in $20,000, on the day of the issue of the warrant of arrest. Capt. Martin, whose bail was fixed at $7,000, remains still in custody.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—May 26.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Forbes vs. Gates.—Order that it be referred to John L. Mason to take and state the account, and to appoint receiver, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—May 26.

Before the full Bench.

Bowman vs. Winthrop.—Order at Special Term overruling the demurrer as frivolous, affirmed, with costs. [illegible]

The President, Directors and Company of the Mechanics' Bank vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—[illegible]

First—That it is a general doctrine of law, that although the principal is not, ordinarily, liable, (although [illegible]

[illegible]

But this argument is more fallacy. The use of the word "right," instead of power, will show it. [illegible]

[illegible]

D. D. Lord, Esq., then arose and continued speaking until the hour of adjournment.

The Chemical Bank Forgery—Trial of Lyman Cole.

SIXTH DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MAY 26.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The trial of Lyman Cole, the alleged associate of Kissane in the Chemical Bank forgery, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday, the last day of the May term. The Court met at 9 o'clock A. M., and shortly afterwards Mr. Busteed commenced his address to the jury for the defence. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Whiting, in summing up for the prosecution, delivered a long and energetic speech, replying to Mr. Busteed, and reviewing all the evidence.

The Recorder's charge to the Jury was lucid and eloquent. He also reviewed the principal points of the evidence, after which

The Jury retired and were absent several hours. At a very late hour of the night, as they were unable to agree, they were sent for and discharged by the Recorder.

We understand that five of their body were for acquittal and seven for conviction.

# The New-York Daily Times.

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## The Virginia Election—Defeat of the Know-Nothings.

Although our returns are not complete, intelligence from Washington leaves little room to doubt that Mr. Wise is elected Governor of Virginia, and that the Know-Nothings in that State have suffered a decisive defeat. This result is one of great interest, and cannot fail to exert an important influence upon the fortunes of this new and formidable party. It shows clearly that the Know-Nothing strength in Virginia at all events, and probably in all the Southern States, has been greatly overrated. It is true that the *viva voce* vote, which compels every voter to show his hand, and which has doubtless thus diminished the Know-Nothing vote very considerably, is required in Virginia alone. But other reasons must have influenced the result,—reasons not peculiar to any one State, and which will undoubtedly make themselves felt throughout the South. The action of the Know-Nothing Legislature in Massachusetts,—the rejection of Senator Seward by a Legislature in which the Know-Nothings loudly claimed a majority,—the action of that party upon the subject of Slavery in Ohio and New-Hampshire,—action which it found indispensable to the maintenance of its supremacy in those States,—unquestionably led the people of Virginia to distrust Know-Nothingism as a professed ally and champion of the slaveholding interest. The same consideration will have equal weight in Tennessee, and not much less in Kentucky and North Carolina, where elections are soon to occur.

The defeat in Virginia will tend to break the force of the Know-Nothing party, and destroy its prestige in the Southern States. It renders it almost certain that at the best the Know-Nothings can only hope to carry those Southern States which have been *Whig* hitherto;—and that unless they can command more strength hereafter at the North, than the Whigs have had heretofore, their chance of victory in a Presidential contest is very small. It will naturally incline them, therefore, to look to the Northern States as the field to which their efforts must be directed. They will rely less upon the South, and more upon the North, than they have hitherto been inclined to do.

The result in Virginia will thus contribute very greatly to the tendency we have already noticed in the Order, to divide on the question of Slavery. A very large, and thus far a controlling section of the party leaders in this State, have been determined to use the organization for the promotion of their personal ends; and the only way in which they could accomplish this was by forcing it to stand upon a pro-Slavery platform. They have been steadily opposed in this endeavor by those among them who had a more just estimate of public sentiment upon that subject—and in one or two instances, as in the rejection of Senator Seward and in the recent Convention at Syracuse, they have been defeated. The Virginia overthrow must prostrate the pro-Slavery leaders of the Know-Nothing party in this State and throughout the North. Whether it will with them destroy the party itself, remains to be seen; but it throws it entirely upon the North for its support and its strength—and it can have neither, except as it may ally itself with that sentiment which, as everything proves, is by far the strongest political sentiment of every Northern State—hostility to the aggressions of Slavery, and a resolute determination that its usurpations and encroachments upon the rights of freedom shall have an end. If the Order has among its members any who are wise enough to perceive this fact, and strong enough to force the party into its recognition and adoption as a basis of action, it may yet prolong its existence. If not, it has achieved its last victory, and will fall even more rapidly than it arose.

## Foreign Affairs—The War.

The mails by the *America*, at Boston, enable us this morning to give extended extracts from our European files, together with an exceedingly interesting letter on French politics from the graphic pen of our well-advised Paris Correspondent. The letter will afford the reader a pretty clear insight into the motives and causes which led to the resignation of the French Minister of State, M. Drouyn de Lhuys. These reveal, among other things, a strong suspicion, amounting almost to a conviction in the mind of Louis Napoleon, that Austria is playing a selfish and treacherous game, in which the honor of the Western Powers is (or was) in danger of being compromised, and that little or nothing is to be hoped from either of the German States as against Russia. The famous treaty of December 2 is well nigh forgotten, and the conclusion seems to have been arrived at, both by the French Emperor and the Cabinet of London, that the whole burden of the war must be borne by France and England to the end, however that may result. No statesman, in office or out of it, in either country, now pretends to foretell its probable duration or to predict the final result or cost of the conflict; nor is it by any means certain that Russia is to be the only enemy they may have to encounter in the field. The position of armed neutrality which Prussia and Austria may desire to occupy for the remainder of the war, is not likely to be tolerated by the Western States, if they can possibly command the means of driving them from it. At all events, the Vienna Conference being at an end, and well-grounded suspicion being entertained in Paris and London, of the treachery of Austria, it will be every way difficult to maintain even a show of cordiality or coöperation.

But the very grave question here interposes as to the result of the Crimean campaign, thus far disastrous to the Allies, and promising nothing better for the future. The accounts by this steamer are by no means encouraging. Sebastopol has not been stormed. The advantages gained in the late demonstrations and sorties are, to say the least, much divided. The means for reinforcement and the maintenance of the two armies, are in favor of the Russians. They are well appointed, and amply provisioned, and in point of numbers, there is no probable limit to the fresh recruits which the Government of the North has the means and open facility for throwing into Sebastopol, while on the side of the Allies, a prolonged siege through the Summer is not likely to be free from some of the drawbacks which led to the misfortunes of the past Winter. The sanitary condition of the army in a strange, and as it has thus far proved, inhospitable climate, will be more severe in July than in January. Disease and the casualties of the siege itself may decimate its numbers more rapidly than the Governments at home can possibly supply reinforcements.

Meanwhile, the political condition of things in England—to say nothing of the effect of the actual change of Ministers in France—is by no means auspicious for a bold and effective prosecution of the war. The Administration is suspected, and the aristocracy, who monopolize the best places in the Cabinet and the army, are under a cloud with the British people. The popular movement in favor of Administrative Reform has been fairly initiated in London. It seems neither violent nor proscriptive, to be sure, and the sincerity or real extent of opposition to Aristocratic rule may well be questioned, but the fact of such a demonstration, at so critical a time for the Nation, presupposes a sentiment of popular distrust, which argues no good for the future of the War. Another Ministerial crisis may soon follow a second Committee of Inquiry, in Parliament; and then, perhaps, a radical change of Administration, to be followed by new plans of operation in the East and untried schemes for conquering peace.

## Inkermann—Russian Account.

A detailed account of the great Battle of Inkermann, on the 5th of November, has been published in Russia, and has found its way into the English papers. It contains nothing very new of the battle itself, and is chiefly interesting for its account of the Russian numbers actually engaged in the affair, and its apologies for the repulse and defeat.

The report is, of course, wholly *ex parte*, and, in regard to the British force, naturally enough exaggerated. The attack was made by seven Russian regiments. These, if full, should have consisted of twenty-eight battalions of one thousand men each—the complement of a Russian regiment being four battalions of this force. But in the early stage of the action, and when the overwhelming advantage of numbers was most needed to make the surprise of the British complete, it is stated that only twenty battalions, or five regiments, and these numbering only thirteen thousand bayonets, were engaged. The opposing force is set down at the same figure, though, if we mistake not, the dispatches of Lord Raglan asserted that not more than eight thousand British troops were at any time actually engaged.

The Russian reporter concedes great bravery and steadfastness to the British. They are pronounced "splendid," every soldier fighting in a manner worthy the best days of the British army. The invincible stubbornness of the Coldstream and Scotch regiments is particularly noted, and the use of the Minié rifle referred to as one of the causes of repulse. This weapon, at the distance of 1,500 paces, deprived the Russian regiments of their best officers. One or more errors in the movements of the Russian columns contributed to the defeat, and that which was most fatal was the incorrect execution of the sham attacks or diversions, which should have prevented, but did not, the coming up to the assistance of the British of General Bosquet's division of French. This failure is charged to the unskillfulness of Gortschakoff himself. The junction, about 10 o'clock, of Bosquet and the British, deprived the Russians of the anticipated result of five hours' hard fighting, commenced by a surprise of the British line at 5 A. M., in the midst of a dense fog.

## The Future of Slavery.

The Charleston *Standard* suggests a novel explanation of the more rapid progress made in population and improvement at the North than at the South.

According to the *Standard*, the rapid progress of wealth and improvement in the North is owing in a great degree to foreign immigration, and it claims that by abolishing the importation of Slaves, the natural emigrants of the South have been cut off, and she has been left on an unequal footing with the North. In short, quoting from memory, but we believe correctly, that the same beneficial results would inure to the South from the importation of slave labor as have inured to the North from the immigration of free labor. It is extraordinary, and yet not surprising, to one who has observed how easily men delude themselves in respect to a matter in which they deem their essential interests to be involved, to see what singular views are entertained by many Southern people respecting Slavery.

At the time of the formation of the Federal Constitution, Slavery was generally acknowledged to be an element of weakness to the nation. We speak of it now in its political and not its moral aspects. We are not aware of any change in the character of Southern Slavery, which renders it less so now; on the contrary, its weakening power increases in the direct ratio of the increase of the Slave population. It is in the very nature of things that this should be the case. In the days of the Roman Empire, whose decadence and fall were accelerated by this institution, the fears of the free population were so much excited by the increase of the slaves in their midst, that the latter were forbidden to wear a distinctive dress which should manifest the frightful preponderancy of their numbers over the free.

It is inevitable that the toiling millions of a country, those whose frames are hardened and whose health preserved by labor, simple diet and poverty, should increase rapidly, while the wealthy classes should, if they do not decay from a lack of a fresh infusion of the blood of the masses, (an impossible thing at the South,) at least remain stationary. This is now going on in some parts of the South. The slaves far outnumber the free—what will be the ratio between the two classes centuries hence? Their numbers can never be concealed—the badge which nature has given them cannot be torn away. And long before any explosion may occur, the black and lowering mass of Slavery will perpetually menace and harass the free population. We pass by at present the frightful element not merely of weakness, but of absolute destruction, the servile population might prove to be in case of foreign wars and invasions, or of civil commotions, in which law should become powerless and unscrupulous domestic or foreign enemies should make it conscious of its power. In a spirit of perfect kindness we call the attention of our Southern brethren to the crisis to which the inevitable laws of population will bring, not them nor their children it may be, but some distant generation which shall come after them.

## Celestial Immigration.

In the half million busy beings, American, Irish, German, French and African, who bustle through the dust and mud of this huge City, and who occupy more or less the attention of our beneficent Mayor, there are some 1,500 or 1,600 natives of the Central Land, the Flowery Land, Celestials—in short, not to put too fine a point upon it, *Chinamen*. There may be China *women*, but we never saw any except the *prima donna* of the unfortunate operatic troupe.

Apparently these poor fellows are of no importance; in reality, they are, and may as well be looked after now as later. They do well here in their way, and consequently invite accession to their numbers. Two or three fresh ones arrive every day; by and by it will be two or three hundred or thousand a day, until the City may be as full of oblong-eyed, pig-tailed Celestials as it is at present of wide-mouthed, pug-nosed Hibernians and the square-skulled sons of Hermann.

Such an advent should be checked in time—indeed, to borrow a figure of speech from Tipperary, it ought to be put a stop to before it begins—for your Chinaman is the most worthless citizen possible. He brings, for the most part, his baggy trousers and shirt along with him, and they last forever, or are replaced at an outlay of seven and sixpence. He consumes no products of the country except a few shillings worth of rice; he does no labor, pursues no industrial calling, but he sells stale candy and inferior cigars, or drops in despairing attitude upon Broadway's Sunday sidewalk, and collects quarters and sixpences in his flat, tufted hat.

The males of this class are notoriously idle in their own country. They are worse when they come here, and the women, if we may judge by California newspapers, would quickly reduce Police Captain Carpenter to a shadow, with despair. They will not work unless treated as they are at the guano islands, and the public works in Havana, as slaves. They cannot be so treated here, and there would therefore be no remedy for their laziness. They are not even beneficial to the landlords, for they flock together like pigeons, as the reader may see for himself, in Cherry-street or Gold-street.

Now an immigration of people who add nothing to the industry of the country, who detract from its morality, who consume almost nothing of its products, who scarcely aid its house-owners, who make poor sailors and no soldiers at all, yet who accumulate and carry off its gold and silver, is worthy of the attention of the authorities whom it concerns, *before it increases, as it threatens to do, to an* alarming extent.

## Senator Fish and Mr. Grinnell.

Our readers will recollect that at a meeting held in this City during the last Winter, Mr. M. H. Grinnell spoke in condemnation of a bill which had been introduced in Congress by Senator Fish to regulate the conveyance of emigrants to this port,—and used very severe language in regard to the course which he had pursued. Senator Fish was then absent on a visit to Cuba, from which he has but recently returned. We have been requested to publish the following letter in explanation of the difference which led to the remarks referred to:

New-York, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

Dear Sir: In the observations made by me at the Merchants' meeting held at the Exchange, in February last, on the subject of the "Passenger Bills" then pending before Congress, in condemnation of the course pursued by you in regard to the measure, I used expressions imputing insincerity toward myself and the other gentlemen who had recently conferred with you in behalf of the interests involved at Washington.

My own strong impressions of what had passed between us, and my warm interest in the subject, suggested at the moment terms of expression, which a more deliberate judgment would not have adopted. Subsequent reflection, and intelligence from various sources of your different impressions of our interview, and finding that a letter addressed to you by the Committee while at Washington had not been sent in season to reach you, have satisfied me that it was unjust for me to assume that your view of the facts of the case must necessarily coincide entirely with my own recollections. On the contrary, your known public and private character should have given me confidence in the uprightness of your intentions, and the integrity of your conduct.

With these convictions my own sense of right impels me to recall the imputations, injurious or disrespectful to yourself personally, included in my remarks on the occasion referred to, and to express my sincere regret that I should have made them.

I write this letter with the desire that the same publicity should be given to it as was given to the speech made by me at the "Exchange Meeting."

Respectfully yours, M. H. Grinnell.

Hon. Hamilton Fish.

## Fugitive Slave Law.

The Louisville *Journal* recently recommended such an amendment of the Fugitive Slave Law as shall provide for a trial by jury in the locality to which the slave might be returned. In commenting on this article the Detroit *Free Press* gives the following history of the proceedings *in Committee* upon this bill:—It is doubtless furnished to that paper by Gen. Cass and is therefore reliable:

"We repeat, that there is a mistake in this statement which the public records enable us to correct. The provision above referred to, for a jury trial, was introduced into the compromise committee by Gen. Cass, a fact that should be well known, as it has been more than once asserted on the floor of the Senate, and emphatically so on the 20th of August, 1852, in a discussion on the general subject. Upon that occasion, Gen Cass stated, in answer to a suggestion of Mr. Mason, that the proposition had been presented by him, and not by Mr. Webster, as Mr. Mason had supposed; and this was confirmed by Mr. Mangum, a member of the committee. The provision was agreed to by Mr. Clay, and by a majority of the committee, and reported to the Senate. But, in the first discussion which took place on this subject, this proposition was objected to by Mr. Mason, by Mr. Borland, and by other southern senators. The remarks of Mr. Borland we have been able to find, and they are as follows: On May 8, 1850, after objecting to the principles of the bill, he observed: 'Under the present law here would end the proceeding. But under the proposed one, a greater trouble, the most vexatious and mortifying of all, awaits him; for here he has to engage in a suit at law, and have a jury trial with his own slave!' After going on with his objections against the law, and especially its unconstitutionality, he said that 'establishing courts for the purpose, and making and trying issues between master and slave, is so contrary to my preconceived opinions, and so repugnant to my sense of propriety, that I must be excused for rejecting it, not only with promptness, but with some degree of feeling.' Mr. Mason, in consequence of his objection to the bill reported by the compromise committee, introduced another bill as a substitute, leaving out the provision for the jury trial. This substitute was adopted by a majority of the Senate, and thus this arrangement, which Mr. Clay is said to have thought would have been satisfactory to the North and the South, was lost by a vote of that body."

## The Caloric Engine—Interesting Letter from Mr. Ericsson.

The public press for some weeks past has teemed with reports that the Caloric Engine had proved a total failure,—and that the principle on which it was constructed had been finally abandoned by Capt. Ericsson, who had substituted steam engines in the ship with which his experiments were made. These reports awakened profound regret, not only in the minds of those who were aware from personal knowledge of the great abilities, unwearied labor and large sums of money which had been devoted to this experiment, but also on the part of the public which had become deeply interested in its success. Nor was it easy to understand, in the face of results known because *seen* to have been attained, how the *principle* of the Caloric Engine could have proved a failure: for in the trip of the *Ericsson* to Washington a propelling power was certainly obtained at less expense for fuel, and with a greater saving of room, than had ever before been achieved.

In reply to personal inquiries upon this subject, we have received from Capt. Ericsson the following interesting explanatory letter, from which it will be seen that he has *not* abandoned the Caloric Engine,—that while mechanical difficulties have prevented the satisfactory application of the principle, his faith in the principle itself remains unshaken, and that he is still engaged, with unwearied assiduity and with unflinching courage, in the prosecution of experiments for its perfection.

New-York, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

Sir: The assertions of my opponents that the caloric engine has failed and been abandoned, and that a "new steam engine" has been put into the *Ericsson*, are all wholly unfounded.

Every trial made has proved the soundness of the *principle* of the caloric engine, an extraordinary saving of fuel being in every instance well established. I have deemed it prudent, however, not to publish certain facts conclusive as to ultimate success, because it would have encouraged many to help me to "improve," and deprive me, if possible, of the fruits of much labor and expense.

The first engine of the caloric ship was removed, notwithstanding its economy, because it proved too cumbrous for the amount of *available power it exerted*—in other words, because the differential force of the working and supply piston did not prove in practice to realize what calculation promised—losses by leaks, friction, &c., being much greater than reasoning could anticipate. The second engine was applied to remedy this deficiency of power, by employing *compressed air*—but it was found that the joints of the pipes of the heaters could not be made sufficiently tight to carry more than one-third of the intended requisite pressure. Accordingly this modified engine proved inadequate to give a speed of more than seven miles an hour to the ship. Apart from the imperfections connected with the leaks alluded to, the machine worked to the admiration of all who witnessed its operations. But although *air* thus escaped through the joints, steam, it was found, could easily be retained in the heater pipes, and was, therefore, employed in a surcharged state, in place of air. It was under the agency of surcharged or overheated steam that the machinery operated on the day of the sad accident of sinking the ship. The sudden immersion and cooling of the furnace pipes, &c., unfortunately destroyed a vital part of the contrivance, and after fruitless attempts to repair and patch, no alternative was left but to apply ordinary boilers. The *engines*, however, are now without alteration; the same as when compressed air was employed. The statement that "new steam engines," planned and constructed for the purpose, have just been put into the ship, is *pure fiction*. I promised the owners of the ship, on proposing to remove the original caloric engine, to build the second one in such a manner, that if we failed in using air, steam might be resorted to by replacing the air heaters by steam boilers.

The stories relative to the "burning of the bottoms" ... [illegible] ... might have been adopted to overcome the difficulty. Numerous have been the suggestions I have received from correspondents in various quarters ... [illegible]

The ... assertion, that I have altogether abandoned the caloric engine, is a base calumny. The subject has been by me unceasingly prosecuted. Experiment has succeeded experiment, and continued exertions have been made to devise and perfect the mechanical expedients for rendering the incontrovertible physical laws involved in the principle of this machine subservient in producing a cheap and harmless motor. How far I have succeeded in the final practical solution of the great problem will soon become known, as I am now engaged in building a test engine of considerable magnitude.

Possibly the performance of this test engine will prove the conductors of certain scientific publications more at fault in their opinion of the caloric engine than Sir Humphrey Davy was when he ventured to ridicule the proposition of lighting London by gas.

Let me add that should some unexpected difficulty prevent a full realization of the capabilities of the new system when the said test engine shall be put in operation, such an event will by no means stop the prosecution of the matter—nor will any mechanical difficulty whatever cause the writer ever to abandon a plan so eminently based on physical truth, and fraught with such vast beneficial results when perfected. It is much to be regretted that so important a matter should be in any manner retarded by the obstructive interference of persons who do not possess knowledge enough to understand that our present motor, the steam engine, working as it does within very limited range of temperature and constantly wasting the caloric, never can be made an economical medium of transferring the force of caloric for motive purposes. Happily, whilst those who only pretend to science thus assail the good cause, the highest authorities support it. The late British Association in England discussed the matter at length, the inferiority of *steam* as a motor being fully established. The celebrated Regnault—the greatest living authority in relation to caloric—in a memoir to the French Academy, after discussing the relations of force produced and range of temperature, says: "But, as in the Ericsson system, the heat which the air gives out is given up to bodies, from which the entering air takes it again and brings it back to the machine, we see that theoretically *all the heat expended is utilized* for mechanical work; whilst in the best steam engine the heat *utilized in mechanical* work is not the one-twentieth part of the *heat expended*." Endorsed by such authority and fortified by such opinions, the writer disregards assailants and will continue to labor at the perfection of the caloric engine until the end is achieved.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedt. servt.,

J. Ericsson.

To Lieut. Gov. H. J. Raymond.

## Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The Lagrange troupe will repeat Verdi's "Ernani" to-night. We cordially commend the performance to the attention of the musical public.

Wallack's Theatre.—The excellent comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts" will be performed to-night, together with the favorite farce of the "Windmill."

Burton's Theatre.—To-night Mr. George Jordan takes his benefit. Pieces selected for the occasion—"Dombey and Son" and Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors." The season at this house closes with the week.

Metropolitan Theatre.—Mr. Hackett is prospering in his new venture, and is destined, we believe, to make this establishment one of the most popular in New-York. During the past week the Manager has appeared in his famous impersonation of Shakespeare's *Falstaff*. He will repeat his performance to-night. To-morrow a new ballet called "Masaniello" will be produced here, with Dr Soto in the part of *Fenella*, the dumb girl.

Broadway Theatre.—The tragedy of "Evadne" will be given to-night, with Mr. Conway and Mad. Ponisi in the principal parts.

On Saturday evening Mr. Davenport and Miss Fanny Vining completed their engagement here. The house was densely crowded by a delighted audience. At the close of the play Mr. Davenport was again called before the curtain, and in response to a general demand for a speech, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: In answer to your call, I can only express to you my gratitude for the great kindness you have evinced on every occasion on which I have appeared before you. [Applause.] And for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to receive my efforts to-night to represent a character which required all the genius and talent of one of the greatest among actors to do it justice, (I refer to Junius Brutus Booth,) [Enthusiastic applause.] I am particularly thankful. When I consented to appear as *Sir Giles Overreach*, I knew nothing of how I should succeed. It was to me a comparatively new character, but like Yankees generally I concluded to try it. [Applause.] Your kindness to-night gives me courage and invites me to persevere; and by courage and perseverance, I trust at some future day to be able to render the character in such a manner as to be more worthy your applause. [Cheers.]

I have a word to say concerning the lady (Miss Fanny Vining) who has appeared with me during the engagement just closed. I was so unfortunate as to be out of the theatre when we were called for at the close of the piece, on the first night of our engagement; but I understand she came out and spoke up like a man. [Applause.] Just what I should have expected. She is every way worthy of your favor, and as I know she will continue to deserve your applause I am confident she will continually receive it. [Great applause.]

Thanking the audience again, Mr. Davenport retired, but the applause continued some time after he had departed.

Mr. Davenport, had he chosen, might have said while speaking, what but few, if any, other actors could say of the play in which he had just appeared, namely: that he has played every male character in it, from the *Parson* up to *Sir Giles Overreach*.

Barnum's Museum.—Afternoon, "The Man and the Tiger," and "Ichabod's Come." Evening, "The Lonely Man of the Ocean."

Negro Minstrelsy.—Christy & Wood's, No. 472 Broadway, Buckley's, No. 539 Broadway. Perham's, No. 663 Broadway.

Fine Arts.—Dusseldorf Gallery of Modern Paintings.

## The Wallack Testimonial.

On Tuesday afternoon and evening the Academy of Music will be devoted to the histrionic efforts of a number of *professional* gentlemen, who have with praiseworthy industry gotten up what is called a Testimonial to Mr. Wallack. The performances will occupy eight or ten hours, and two admissions will be exacted from those who have the hardihood to assist on the occasion.

Testimonial benefits of this extensive character should suggest something more than a mere dramatic spectacle. The intention, undoubtedly, is to impress the public with an idea of the respect in which a distinguished member of the dramatic profession is held by his associates. This would be well enough if Mr. Wallack were leaving the stage, or if he were overtaken by adversity, or had sustained some personal or pecuniary misfortune. But we are not aware that any of these reasons can be advanced. Mr. Wallack is the lessee of one of the most popular places of amusement in New-York; has conducted it for two years with marked ability and success, and although he has been sick, is now in the enjoyment of good health. If these circumstances justify a *Testimonial Benefit, there is evidently no meaning in* the assertion, nor is there anything beyond the attractiveness of the programme to justify the public sympathy. It would have been well enough for the professional admirers of Mr. Wallack to have presented that gentleman with a substantial token of their regard if they thought proper, but it is simply absurd to appeal to the public on his behalf while the public has an opportunity of appreciating him as an actor and a manager by going to his theatre. While we fully appreciate the marked ability of Mr. Wallack's management, we must say there has been nothing in it so singularly deficient that a pretentious testimonial should illuminate its close. When Mr. Wallack deserved success, he has invariably achieved it. No more should be expected. We regret exceedingly that Mr. Wallack should lend himself to this vulgar, uncalled for and ridiculous exhibition of professional vanity.

## City Mortality.

Our City is unusually healthy just now. But 304 deaths occurred here last week, according to the official report of the City Inspector, showing a gratifying decrease of 63, as compared with the previous week. The principal causes of death were, consumption 41, scarlet fever 22, dropsy in the head 30, convulsions infantile 24, croup 13, measles 14, ... infantile 21, inflammation of lungs 13. There were 26 cases of still-born, ... [illegible] ... The nativity table gives, of the United States ..., Ireland 78, Germany 21, England and France ... Fifty of the deaths occurred in the public institutions ... Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital 18, Randall's Island Nursery Hospital 12, City Hospital seven, Bellevue Hospital six.

## Mysterious Affair.

A young lady who has been connected with an institution of learning in this City, having finished her studies, took board, at $20 a week, with a French family in Twelfth-street, on Thursday last, prior to a contemplated visit to Europe. On engaging board she was assured that the family consisted only of a mother and three daughters, and that there were no gentlemen boarders. But after she had been ... the house, she was requested by the servant to come up and dine with a gentleman whom the servant described as very handsome. The lady peremptorily declined to dine with the gentleman, and became alarmed at the appearance of things at her new home. Not long after this a gentleman came up stairs with one of the daughters. Observing the lady's door open, the daughter requested the gentleman to step into the front parlor, darted down stairs, and as soon as the lady's door was closed, she returned to the front parlor, and with the gentleman went up stairs.

Soon after this, the lady heard male voices below, and finally became so much alarmed that a physician was called, who bled her. The invalid asked one of the ladies to remain with her over night, but this was refused. In the morning, a female friend called upon her, and having heard her story, went to inform the late music teacher, a lady who came in soon and did all she could to comfort her. Yesterday morning, when one of her lady friends called to see her, she was refused entrance. After trying again to get admittance in the afternoon, she called a policeman, who compelled the door to be opened. The lady is, according to our informant, very rich, and a ward of Bishop Hughes. It was certainly a very curious experience ... of boarding in a French family, and probably hardly worth $20 a week.

## St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.

Rev. Dr. Manahan, a well-known and eloquent Roman Catholic preacher, preached a charity sermon in the St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Barclay-street, yesterday, before a crowded congregation. The collection was very large.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.


THE DISTRESSING SENSE OF BODILY PROSTRATION which so frequently precedes or accompanies fever and ague, is almost instantly relieved by the use of DESHLER'S new remedy for Fever and Ague. Sold by all druggists, and by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the wholesale depot, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner of Broadway and John st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 149 Chambers-st.; and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich velvet carpet, 9s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, 8s. to 9s. per yard.
Rich Brussels 8s. per yard.
Three-ply, 8s. to 9s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 5s.
And all other goods equally low.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, ... for consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

SUTPHEN & BREED, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS and Jobbers of WALL PAPERS ... [illegible] ... DECORATIVE WALL PAPERS ... [illegible]

GREAT FIRE AT PETERSBURG, VA.—EXTRACT from a letter dated Petersburg, May ..., 1855.—Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.: ... [illegible] ... Yours truly, WATKINS, SCOTT & CO.

N. B.—The Herring's Patent Champion Safe, secured with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks for sale at the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, 139 Water-st., N. Y. S. C. HERRING & CO.

"THE MOST CONFIRMED CASES OF THE MOST distressing diseases ... [illegible] ... Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS ... prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch st., Philadelphia ... Scott's Weekly. For sale by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks ... [illegible] S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

KNOX'S HATS ARE PRONOUNCED UNIQUE BY all those who are the most qualified to judge in affairs of taste and elegance. ... [illegible] ... 533 Broadway and 128 Fulton st. ...

GREAT PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE OF HORACE WATERS—No. 333 Broadway. ... [illegible]

BARREGES, BARREGES.—WE WILL OPEN THIS morning a very extensive stock of Barreges ... [illegible] E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. ... Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 25 and 50 cents.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS ... [illegible] HORACE WATERS.

J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 38 GREENWICH STREET.—English and American Tapestry, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets ... Lace curtains, ... shades, &c. Carpets made and fitted in the best manner.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.— ... [illegible] ... 6 Astor House.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms ... [illegible] ... Grand-st. 25 cents per bottle.

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, AND FURNISHING GOODS. A full and well-selected assortment always to be found at No. 441 Broadway, New-York; one price, and no deviation. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. ... No. 11 Broad-st.

PRINTED MUSLINS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS morning ... [illegible] E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SILKS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway ... [illegible]

ADVICE GRATIS—PURCHASE YOUR CLOTHING OF DEVLIN & JESSUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau. ... [illegible]

LINEN COATS AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—WE are now closing out our stock ... [illegible] BOUGHTON & KNAPP, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

## THE POLICE REVIEW.

### GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN THE PARK.

### PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

### THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

In accordance with previous announcement, the grand parade, review and inspection of the Police Department of the City by His Honor Mayor WOOD, took place in the Park on Saturday. Being the first review of the kind ever held in the City, it excited much interest. Crowds began to assemble about the City Hall as early as 10 o'clock, and before the review was over, at least 25,000 people, it is estimated, were present. The City Hall, both within and without, was densely packed with lookers-on, a large number of whom were ladies, and every elevation around and about, from which a glimpse of the spectacle could be had was crowded. Ambitious urchins, "bound" to see the sight, climbed upon the trees in the Park, and besieged the topmost branches, which occasionally giving way precipitated the climbers unexpectedly to the ground, greatly to the terror of the lady spectators. Nothing but the young trees suffered materially by these exercises, not laid down in the programme. The eagerness of each to obtain a front view caused a continuous though good-natured struggle among the crowd in the Park, and the officers detailed for that purpose had much difficulty in keeping them without the space set apart for the inspection.

By 2 o'clock all the Police,—thirty-two men and three officers from each District,—which, together with the "Reserved Corps," numbered between 900 and 1,000 men, were present in the Park, headed by their Chief, G. W. MATSELL. On arriving on the ground they were formed into three battalions, the right resting on Chatham-street, and the left, west of the City Hall, on Broadway. They were then ordered into line by double file, and made ready for inspection and review,—the line extending from Broadway to Chatham-street,—Dodworth's Band of 37 pieces performing meanwhile.

At 3 o'clock, His Honor, accompanied by Mayor HALL of Brooklyn, Mayor MANNERS and Recorder CUTTING of Jersey City, Ex-Recorder TILLOU and Judges BETTS and WELCH and OGDEN HOFFMAN, Generals SANDFORD, HALL, SPICER and EWEN; PETER COOPER, JAMES W. BARKER, and many other well-known citizens, appeared in front of the Hall. All the Police Justices were present; also, the heads of the various departments, members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, &c. His Honor, accompanied by his Clerk, Col. KING, then proceeded to make a thorough inspection of every man in the ranks, scrutinizing closely his appearance, dress, carriage, knowledge of drill, &c., taking the number and name of those whose appearance either pleased or displeased him.

The inspection being gone through with the several battalions formed into a "three-square," four men deep, in front of the Hall, when the Mayor proceeded to present the medals, procured by him at his personal expense, to those members of the Department whose meritorious actions entitled them, in his judgment, to special consideration. A sufficient space having been cleared in front of the stand on which the Mayor stood, the officers—seven in number—on whom were to be conferred the medals, came forward and were severally addressed by the Mayor, who recapitulated the special services rendered by them, and concluded by bestowing on them the much prized reward of merit amidst the applause of the assembled throng.

The medals presented are of silver, and of beautiful workmanship. The design, a shield, surmounted by an eagle bearing a scroll, on which is the motto, "Fidelitas vincit [illegible]." On the shield are stars with the words "New-York Police," and the motto, "Pursue and [illegible]." On the reverse, Presented to ——, by F. WOOD, Esq., Mayor, 1855 and 1856. The names of the lucky recipients of the medals, or the members of the new "legion of honor," are, FRANKLIN C. DONOVAN, of Seventeenth District; THOMAS SAMPSON, Eighteenth District; JESSE C. KISNER, Third District; THOMAS SLOWEY, Tenth District; THOMAS MAYHAM, Nineteenth District; SWAIN LINDSEY, and THOMAS N. HOFFMAN.

It must be remembered that the medals were awarded for services rendered during the administration of the present Mayor only. Four of the recipients are on the Reserve Corps. The other three will be immediately promoted to the same position.

After the presentation of the medals, the Mayor delivered a brief and characteristic speech to the members of the Department present. He expressed himself highly pleased with their officer-like and gentlemanly appearance, good condition and excellent drill, and the general correctness with which they have performed the exercises of the Department. He said to them:

"To enable you to act your part with fidelity, it is indispensable that you fully appreciate the many advantages of your position and be conscious of what is done for you by the authorities. You draw from the City Treasury, as pay in the aggregate, nearly one million of dollars per annum, besides what is given by individuals as presents, which last year amounted, according to the books in the Mayor's Office, to about $15,000, and so far this year to about $4,000, not including many valuable presents, not to be estimated by money. There is no class of operatives or tradesmen so well paid. You are compensated for every day in the year—sick or well—duty or no duty—present or absent—the only exception being absence at your own request to be without pay, or sickness not caused by the discharge of duty. And again the duration of your office adds much to its pecuniary value. It is during good behaviour, or, in other words, for life, if you behave yourselves."

In relation to the police uniform, he remarked:

"The uniform is complained of, and said to be by some a badge of degradation and servitude. How erroneous is this impression! What! a badge of servitude, which is really an emblem of trust and honor! A mark of degradation, to carry upon your person an official insignia, denoting that you have been selected by the Mayor, the Recorder and the City Judge—the three highest criminal officers known to our laws—as worthy to be entrusted with delicate and important duties and prerogatives, involving the care of the life, liberty and property of the citizen! No sane mind can so construe it; and believe me, fellow-officers, when I tell you that the man who can perpetrate such an absurd theory is a dangerous companion, who should be avoided as your enemy. There is no degradation in the uniform of a policeman more than there is in the epaulette of an officer in the regular army—no greater badge of servitude in the star than there is in the button, so highly prized by the Navy. The degradation is not in the uniform—it is in a disregard of duty by him who wears it. The policeman more frequently disgraces the uniform than the uniform does the policeman. It is a badge of degradation only when made so by the misconduct of the wearer. As the uniform of a military officer is sullied by cowardice or treachery, so can yours be only by conduct unbecoming a policeman, and disgraceful to your position as such."

He dwelt upon the duties of the Department, and concluded by saying—

"I take my leave with an increased admiration for you as an efficient protective Corps and with a confident belief that if ever your entire force shall be required for the preservation of the peace, it will be found entirely able to meet and overwhelm any antagonistic body, however great in number or desperate in character."

At the conclusion of the Mayor's speech, the Mayor and Staff retired, and the vast concourse slowly retired from the Park, evidently highly pleased with the first review of the New-York Police Department.

After the conclusion of the exercises in the Park, the Second Ward deputation were marched into the Mayor's office, where they went through the "club exercise" and other movements with great facility and correctness.

POLICE BANQUET AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

After the grand parade, an interesting affair came off, in which the force of the Eighth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards only, save certain guests, took part. They paraded together through several of the principal streets up-town, severally under command of Captain C. A. TURNBULL, Captain DAVID KISSNER, and Captain GEORGE W. DILKS. The forces were accompanied by ROBERTSON'S Brass Band, and in the evening they were honored with a fine banquet at Lafayette Hall. During the entertainment speeches were made by Hon. ISAAC O. BARKER, President of the Board of Aldermen; Captain MARK, Councilman RIDDER, Hon. Mr. TAYLOR and others.

### Irregular Medicine in Massachusetts.

A resolve appropriating $10,000 to the "Worcester Medical Institute," who acted on by the Massachusetts Legislature. The passage of the resolve in the Senate was opposed by Dr. STEDMAN, of Boston, and several other gentlemen; among its advocates was Mr. PILLSBURY, of Hampden, who said he was opposed to all doctors but doctors of divinity, but would nevertheless vote for the resolve. Immediately afterwards an active discussion took place on the question of granting aid to the "Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital," an institution which was incorporated the same day. The resolve was rejected by a vote of twelve to thirteen. A reconsideration was moved, and the subject came up again in the afternoon, under a suspension of the rules, and, after a spirited debate, the resolve was again rejected by a vote of thirteen to nineteen.

Several deaths are reported as occurring from the absorption of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

PAUL DUBOIS, the eminent Parisian accoucheur, has adopted a child that he recently brought into the world by the Caesarean section.

A good but expensive sort of bed is being tried at St. Bartholomew's. It contains half air and half water, and seems to answer very well. The common air-bed or cushion is found to be too hard; the common water-bed or cushion, too cool and "baggy." In the water-bed it is often found that the patient sinks down too much, as in soft clay. The present bed, it is hoped, will remedy this.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Are you weak, dyspeptic, nervous, subject to sudden flushes, convulsed with neuralgia or tic-douloureux, irregular in any physical function, enervated in any organ, subject to spasmodic pains of any kind? Here is your remedy. Is your mind, your memory, clouded; does your head fail you in business, are you depressed in spirits, debilitated, worn out and utterly "out of heart?" Here is your renovator. Here is a stimulant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

Important to Liquor Manufacturers, Distillers, daguerreotypists, photographers, electrotypers, pyrotechnists, metal polishers, &c.—The best oil cognac, both green and yellow; oil apple for cider brandy; oil Jargonelle pear, essences gin, Monongahela whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, sherry, peach, bromine, iodine, cyanide, potassium, nitrate silver, Vienna lime, asbestos, cadmium, bismuth, nickel, platina, nitrate strontia, baryta, chlorate potash, blue vitriol. For sale by D. L. FEUCHTWANGER, removed to No. 55 Maiden-lane.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

Very Important to Housekeepers, Farmers and Fruit-Growers.—"Spratt's Patent Self-Sealing Fruit Can," for preserving fruits of all kinds, tomatoes, &c., in the fresh state, without the addition of sugar or any other preventive property. The cans may be used year after year, and are easily opened or closed by a screw attachment.

N. B.—The genuine Self-Sealing Cans have cast in letters on the top, "Spratt's Patent, WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors." Full directions for use accompany the Cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 231 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

Young Men's Christian Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1855-'6.—*For President*—HOWARD CROSBY. *For Vice Presidents*—F. L. Hoffman, Baptist; Charles Holmes, Congregational; T. A. Brouwer, Dutch Reformed; E. P. Manierre, Methodist; G. H. Petrie, Presbyterian. *For Corresponding Secretary*—Wm. E. Dodge, Jr. *For Recording Secretary*—A. Judson Winterton. *For Treasurer*—E. Lord. Election THIS EVENING, at the rooms, Clinton Hall. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

The Suburban House Association will hold its third public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, May 28, at their Rooms, No. 187 Bowery. Persons wishing to secure a highly eligible building site, convenient to the City, and easy of access at all times, at a low price, and on easy terms of payment, will find it to their advantage to attend this meeting and learn further particulars.

J. C. PEASON, Secretary.

China, Glass and Earthenware, Eighth-avenue, New Store.—Boarding-house keepers and private families are invited to inspect my stock of goods, which they will find unequaled in price and quality. French fancy goods from auction; rich cut and pressed glassware, at a low figure.

WASHINGTON HADLEY, No. 171 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

Dr. Collett upon Physiology and the Laws of Health—Illustrated by Models, Manikins, &c. All who would enjoy a rich entertainment should hear the free (introductory) Lecture of this talented speaker, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Continental Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., at 7½ o'clock. The Clergy and Medical Faculty especially invited.

Prison Association of New-York.—The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the PRISON ASSOCIATION will be held in the Committee room, No. 15 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Rec. Secretary.

Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by

RUFUS K. McHARG, Importer, No. 183 Broadway.

Removed.—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES. To No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway. This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

Second South Williamsburg Village Association.—A Special Meeting of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, at No. 187 Bowery. Every member is requested to attend.

JOHN WILSON, President.

English Vermin Destroyer, equaled by no other in the world for destroying Bugs, Roaches, Worms, &c. Price 25 and 50 cts. Sold by

C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

## WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, of fifteen years old, with the highest recommendations, to do light housework, and can do baking or wait on the table. Would be willing to make herself useful to any lady around the house. Is a person on whom the strictest confidence can be placed. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No. 280 8th-av., for two days. No objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls; one as neat plain cook, a most capable washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit, can take general housemaid's place in a family of five or six persons, has one year's City reference, will go a few miles in the country if required, wages $6 a month; the other as chambermaid and waitress, a neat sewer, can wait on a table neatly, wages $5. Call at No. 211 East 23d-st., in fancy store.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young Parisian gentleman, of a finished education, been graduate bachelier-ès-lettres, and having several years' experience in teaching, is desirous of finding board in exchange for instruction. A situation as a French instructor in any part of the United States—city or country. He can speak English fluently. Can give the best of references. Terms moderate. Address BORI, Daily Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of superior servant girls, among whom are several American and other Protestant girls, well recommended and willing to work for low wages to suit the times, either in the city or country. Apply at the Office, No. 204 Wesley-place, corner of Houston-st., and two blocks east of Broadway.

J. S. SCUDDER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly-respectable girls, having the most satisfactory City references; the one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and would assist with the washing if necessary; both wish to go in the country. Call or address No. 15 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. No charge to employers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat and respectable girls, together or separately, in the City or country, one as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; either could take a place as laundress; are good bakers. Well recommended, and will be found most desirable helps. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable and well recommended young woman, as first rate chambermaid, or as waiter; she is a very good washer and ironer; she perfectly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference, as to capability and good character. Is willing to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 10 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable widow woman, with a boy 11 years old, as cook in the country; is capable of the care of milk and butter; also, a good baker. Has good reference as to honesty and capability, and is willing and obliging. Call for two days at the Mohawk Hotel, corner of Spring and Washington sts. for Mrs. NORMAN.

SITUATION WANTED—For a neat, tidy and most respectable young woman, who is a most experienced chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing, or plain sewing; can give unexceptionable city reference for capability and integrity. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron; she understands her business well and can give the best of City reference. Has no objection to do general housework in a small private family. Call to-day at No. 86 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two most respectable young women, one to chambermaid, sew and plain sewer, the other as chambermaid, and will assist in washing and ironing, or make herself generally useful; the best of City reference from their last employer. Inquire at No. 36 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged female, as nurse or housekeeper to an invalid or old lady. Can furnish excellent recommendations of nearly four years in the above capacity. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Reference exchanged. Call at No. 132 Amos-st., for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and washing and ironing, or would do the cooking of a small family. She is well recommended. Call at her present place, No. 170 East 13th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and washing. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or to do general housework. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 229 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, top floor, front.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework for a small family. Can get good City reference from her last place. May be seen for two days at No. 281 7th-av., near 27th-st., in the milk depot.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to go in the country. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 342 1st-av., where she can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant girl, as cook. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 60 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, or address, by note, E. M., same place. New-York City preferred. To be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, in a small private family, as chambermaid and laundress. Good City reference. Call at No. 311 East 20th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter, by a Protestant young man; he understands his business well, is he sober, honest, and trustworthy; has no objection to go to the country. Address a note to this Office, or 561 Broadway, R. J.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as seamstress, nurse or chambermaid. No objections to the country. Apply or address ELIZABETH, No. 197 7th-av., near 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat tidy girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and a first rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; is fond of children. No objection to City or country. Apply 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl of good character as waitress, or would prefer to take care of children. She is permitted to refer to the lady of the house No. 104 West 13th-st., where she also may be seen.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Apply at No. 41 Leight-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A young man of gentlemanly address, energetic, ambitious, and of quick business tact, with experience in dry goods or clothing, can make an advantageous arrangement with a first class woolen, clothing and men's furnishing house, as salesman and traveler. None but those fully answering the above description need address Box No. 2,651, Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND STOREKEEPERS IN GENERAL.—Books kept and properly arranged; deeds engrossed; manuscripts and every description of copying, by contract or otherwise, by THOMAS & GROUTAGE, Law Copyists and Accountants, No. 6 Wall-st., upon the most reasonable terms. References given.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—WANTED—For a Bindery, in one of the most pleasant of New-England villages, a steady, industrious man, who is a competent workman. He must have a thorough knowledge of blank work and general jobbing. Address STATIONER, at this office.

TO VOCALISTS.—Wanted a person to perform the duties of chorister and teacher of vocal music in a Methodist Episcopal Church in this City. Address V. V., at the office of this paper, stating where and when an interview may be had.

TO MERCHANTS.—A young man, 17 years old, who understands book-keeping, quick at figures, and knows how to care horses, wants a situation in a store; has no objection to leave the City. Address J. G. P., Union-square Post-Office, for three days.

BAR-TENDER—Wanted by a first-class hotel in New-Brunswick, N. J., an experienced, honest young man (single) to take the charge of the bar of the house. Inquire of Mr. JONES, N. 175 Greenwich-st., New-York, or at STELLE'S Hotel, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As nurse and seamstress. Must understand her duties, and have good references. The family spend the Summer in the country. Apply at No. 34 East 27th-st., from 8 to 12 o'clock.

LADY WANTED—Competent to take charge of a millinery and lace goods store; must have experience in buying and selling, or a suitable person would be taken as a partner. Inquire at No. 268 Court-st., Brooklyn.

THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WANTED—None but those well acquainted with the City trade need apply. LANE & PORTER.

NO. 387 BROADWAY—CORNER WHITE-ST.—AT MORRIS & CORNELL'S can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, Irish and German help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, mechanics and laborers, at this or at the branch office, 169 Greenwich-st.

PROTESTANT FEMALE SERVANTS.—Employers in city or country in want of such (without delay) can get suited the day with housekeepers, cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, and general houseworkers. A lady in attendance. A. WESLEY, select female office, No. 188 6th-av., near 22d-st.

THE PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, No. 7 Cornelia-st., near Bleecker-st., is the oldest established, and has the best selection of servants in the City. Families can depend on being suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS and female domestics may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Prospectuses sent on application.

PROTESTANT DOMESTICS WANTED—At the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 12 Astor-place, with first-rate references.

250,000 BUSHELS OF BARLEY.—Wanted to purchase, above quantity of prime barley next Fall, two and four rowed, for which we will contract to pay on delivery on the line of the Canal places or on Lake Ontario, at any convenient place for shipment to Albany, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be paid, if delivered on or before the 15th day of November next. Agents will be appointed to receive and pay for the same.

JOHN TAYLOR & SONS, Brewers.

ALBANY, April 27, 1855.

## BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a large room and board, at No. 70 SANDS-ST., corner of Jay. The house is large, private and pleasantly located. Cars to and from Fulton Ferry, pass the house every five minutes. References required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with breakfast and tea and handsome rooms on the second or third floor, in a small private family residing at No. 157 West 22d-st., near 8th-av. The location is pleasant and house furnished with modern improvements. To those desiring a home with quiet and order, this offers a rare opportunity. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A front and back parlor on the second floor can be let to gentlemen and their wives, with marble mantels and clothes-presses, and conveniences of bathroom, in a very pleasant neighborhood. Also, two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 153 Duffield-st., near Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, just vacated, consisting of a front parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining. Also, parlor and bedrooms on second and third floors, and a few rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 52 and 54 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—One or more single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a first-class house in Hicks st., Brooklyn, between the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Address W. M. W., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board, at No. 29 5th-st., near 2d-av. A bath room in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—To let to single gentlemen a furnished parlor and bedroom; also one large and two small rooms. Gentlemen desiring a pleasant room and all the comforts of a home will do well to call at No. 23 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—A few desirable rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be had, with or without board, at No. 126 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—A private family, residing at Madison, N. J., have accommodations for a few Summer boarders. The locality from its healthfulness and convenience of access, presents attractions superior to those of any village within the same distance of the City. Particulars may be ascertained at No. 9 Ferry-st., New-York.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A gentleman desires a comfortable, well furnished room, or two rooms attached, with partial but good board, (not otherwise,) where he can have the comforts of a respectable family home, and for which he will promptly pay a full, permanent and remunerating price. Address Z., Box No. 3,070 Post-Office.

A FAMILY LIVING NEAR THE NEW-BRIGHTON LANDING is desirous to let a large handsome room or rooms to a first-class gentleman on remunerative terms. No cheap applications desired. A widower with one child would find a rare opportunity. Address, entirely in full, Box No. 3,903 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET—A suite of rooms furnished or unfurnished, to let permanently with full or partial board, to a gentleman and wife, a widow lady with small grown family, or a party of single gentlemen, in a small private family. Apply at No. 394 Broome-st.

ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen in a private family, with or without board; one entire floor comprising two large rooms and one bedroom; also, one single room. The house is new and first class. Inquire at No. 119½ 9th-st., five doors west of Broadway.

HANDSOME FRONT ROOM TO LET—In a private house, having grate, marble mantel, gas and bedroom and pantry connecting; also another bedroom, if wanted, with or without furniture and board, near Madison-square. Inquire at No. 1,076 Broadway.

SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN—On the second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, with or without partial board. Also, a handsome front basement to let, for a doctor's office, at No. 172 West 23d-st., near the 8th-av.

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—Rooms may be obtained, in suites or single, furnished or unfurnished, in a first class house, replete with all the modern improvements; terms moderate. Apply as above.

NO. 279 FOURTH-STREET, TO LET—Apartments and rooms, elegantly furnished, for respectable single gentlemen, with board, if required.

NO. 70 FOURTH-AVENUE.—Two fine furnished rooms, on the second floor, to let, without board. Terms very reasonable. Apply on the premises.

PLEASANT ROOM OR ROOMS.—With or without board, may be had by gentlemen at No. 66 Warren-st. Reference exchanged.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting will be held at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to prepare for the June Exhibition.

WILSON G. HUNT, President.

PETER B. MEAD, Recording Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—JAMES W. BARKER, Wm. E. Dodge, and John Martin, Esqs., will address the people of this Ward, in favor of the Maine Law on MONDAY EVENING, May 28, at 8 o'clock, at the Demilt Dispensary, 23d-st., and 2d-av. Come one! Come all!!

JAMES M. EDNEY, President.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAMMON.

MRS. GORE'S LAST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED BOOK.

FOURTH EDITION.

MAMMON; OR, THE HARDSHIPS OF AN HEIRESS.

Has won a brilliant success, and has done more for the fame of Mrs. Gore than any other of her recent works. The English and American press unite in pronouncing it the ablest book she has written. Cloth, $1. Paper, 75 cents.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers, No. 126 Nassau-st.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, A New Romance of American Life, entitled BLANCHE DEARWOOD.

The New-York Express and the Daily Times, who have seen early copies, pronounce this novel the best of the season.

BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st.

NEW LAW BOOK.

HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.

By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.

For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau st.

HARPER'S GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.

A STATISTICAL GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD, PARTICULARLY DESCRIBING THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CANADA, NEW-BRUNSWICK, AND NOVA SCOTIA. By J. CALVIN SMITH. Illustrated by seven splendid maps, richly colored, which are indispensable to the value and interest of a Universal Gazetteer, viz.: The World; Great Britain and Ireland, showing the Railroads; British Possessions in North America; Central and Southern Europe; Mexico and Central America; United States of America; Oregon and California, showing the Railroads; Asia. Complete in one vol. Royal 8vo. 1,960 pages. Price in cloth binding, $6; sheep extra, $6 75; half calf extra, $8.

*From the New-York Observer.*

A magnificent octavo volume, of nearly two thousand pages. In the amount of matter condensed into these pages, in the beauty of its typographical execution, in the seven large and elegantly colored maps which it contains, and in all its appointments, it is justly claimed to be the cheapest book ever published in this or any other country. It embraces statistical and geographical information never before gathered, in reference to every country, city, town, village, and hamlet, the name of which may be supposed to be known to any respectable number of men, so as to justify its insertion in such a book as this. On taking it up we subjected it to such an investigation by looking for certain obscure places which we supposed would probably have escaped the research of the compiler; but in every case, to our surprise and gratification, we found that they were here embodied, and remarkably correct information imparted respecting them.

*From the Geographical and Commercial Gazette.*

By far the most elaborate and complete universal Gazetteer ever published in America.

*From the New-York Daily Times.*

The very latest information has been embraced in Harper's Gazetteer with regard to the census returns, the commercial statistics of the last years, and the political changes of every portion of the world.

*From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

The work is much the best of its kind in print, and is entitled to a prominent place in every library. Those who have but few books should by all means contrive to have a good Gazetteer among that few, for no other volume can be more useful for reference. The reader who desires to be accurately informed can scarcely take up a newspaper nowadays without finding occasion to consult a geographical dictionary, and he can refer to none in which he will be more likely to meet with what he seeks than in Harper's Statistical Gazetteer.

*From the Christian Chronicle.*

A noble volume, altogether superior to anything in existence in this department.

*From the Louisville Journal.*

We cheerfully bear testimony to the superior excellence of this Gazetteer. We have carefully compared a great deal of it with recent publications of a kindred character, and have found it the most accurate and complete Gazetteer that has been published. We cordially commend the work to all readers and inquirers. It is a library in itself, and is worth more than forty times its selling price. We cannot imagine how the publishers can afford such a book as this at $6, for other recent gazetteers which sell at that sum are certainly not worth half as much as this great statistical work. We hope the trustees of the public schools will place a copy in each school under their charge.

*From the Louisville Courier.*

No Gazetteer in existence makes any approach to the usefulness and completeness of this. It is worth all the gazetteers we have ever seen, and it constitutes a library in itself.

*From the Christian Observer.*

The best book for geographical reference ever published in our language. We cordially recommend it to the public.

*From the Church Review.*

We advise those who are looking for a really good universal gazetteer, specially adapted to the wants of our own country, to select the work before us in preference to anything which has hitherto appeared.

*From the Presbyterian, (St. Stephen, N. B.)*

We have tested the accuracy and completeness of this elaborate work in many cases, and it has never failed us. We know of no other work of the kind in which so much information, at once reliable and recent, can be found, and at so low a price.

*From the Boston Courier.*

The book, as a whole, is a wonder of industry, intelligence and research, and it is as necessary upon the shelves of every library as any dictionary or text-book, for reference or convenience, which was ever published. The names of the principal places which have recently become of interest on account of the European war, have been reproduced with much care, and their histories succinctly given.

*From the Christian Freeman.*

A Gazetteer such as the world has not yet had. We see in it the evidence of untiring and critical labor.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Pearl-st., Franklin-square, New-York.

LITTLE DAISY.

A BALLAD.

Subject from "Ruth Hall," FANNY FERN'S Last and most Popular Work.

MUSIC BY A. WURZEL.

The myriad readers of "Ruth Hall" will never forget the narrative of Little Daisy's death, or the transcendent beauty, the graphic power, the vivid reality with which the scene is portrayed—a description which no parent, sister, or brother can read without a moistened eye and a swelling heart. This is the subject which the author of the song in question, "Little Daisy," has chosen. The Poetry is simple, but elegant, sweet and touching, and the music beautifully harmonizes with the poetry. LITTLE DAISY is already in great demand, three large editions having been printed within ten days of its publication. Price 25 cents. Copies sent by mail, postage paid.

FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 1 Franklin-square, New-York.

Also, just published, Mr. WURZEL'S New Song and Chorus, OUR PASTOR. Price 25 cents.

A THRILLING WORK BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

HISTORY OF PRIESTCRAFT IN ALL AGES AND NATIONS.

One volume 12mo., price 75 cents. Just published by CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN.

This valuable Weekly Episcopal paper is edited by Rev. HENRY ANTHON, D. D.; Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.; Rev. ELI H. CANFIELD. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, Publisher. Subscription price $2 50 from June to June in every year. This paper is devoted to sound Evangelical principles, and the maintenance of pure Protestant truth.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED,

SIX DAYS OF CREATION,

BY PROF. TAYLER LEWIS.

1 volume, 12mo.

Published by G. Y. VAN DEBOGERT, Schenectady.

"IF ANY OF OUR FRIENDS—Wish to get hold of a book written in a style of pure and beautiful English, that reminds one of Irving continually; a book rich with inventions of the marvelous, and yet abounding in sweet humanities and delicate philosophies—a book that will not tire and cannot offend; let them go to a bookstore and buy THE OLD INN; OR, THE TRAVELERS' ENTERTAINMENT, by JOSIAH BARNES, Sen. It will pay the reader well."—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Published by J. C. DERBY, and for sale by all booksellers. Price $1.

EUROPE IN 1855.—Travelers to Europe can see or purchase of the undersigned, American books and newspapers, Guide Books for Paris and the Continent, and all English Books, on good terms. Attention will be devoted to American visitors, and any information gladly given.

SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., American and English Booksellers and Publishers, No. 47 Ludgate-hill, (by St. Paul's,) London.

WILLIAM K. CORNWELL—No. 281 Pearl-st., Franklin-square, Harper & Brother's Buildings, offers for sale at lowest rates a general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY. Orders receive prompt attention. INDUCEMENTS of a peculiar nature will be offered purchasers of SCHOOL BOOKS in quantities.

THE LAST GREAT BOOK.—SEVEN THUNDERS OR THE MIGHTY CRASH OF EUROPE'S ROYAL AND PAPAL THRONES. 300 pages, 18mo., cloth, price only 50 cents. For sale at No. 117 Nassau-st.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers, and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane, sell every style of Blank-Book, Paper and Stationery. Orders receive prompt attention.

SLOTE & JANES—Stationers, No. 35 Fulton-st. Sets of Blank Books of the best paper always on hand or made to order, of any pattern, at the shortest notice.

## LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, a Stock Certificate for dividend on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, dated March 1, 1855, for $80, No. 62, payable to Henry C. Manning or bearer. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the said scrip, as redemption of the same has been stopped. H. C. MANNING, No. 69 Broadway.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

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And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

NEW FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1855.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway, Opposite the Park, Are now receiving from France,

DECORATIVE PAPERS OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.

Also, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS, In every variety of style and pattern, Which they offer, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, At the lowest prices, And cannot be undersold by any house in the City.

In connection with the above, their stock of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS Is full and complete, and to which they invite the attention of the trade and the public.

## DRY GOODS.

AMONG THE GOODS NOT ENUMERATED LAST WEEK IN THE BULLETIN OF THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE, ARE TO BE FOUND:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Magnificent Drap De Afrique at | 4s. | worth | $1. |
| Changeable Corded Silks at | 4s. | do. | $2. |
| Small Plaids Silks at | 3s. 6d. | do. | 5s. 6d. |
| Summer Twilled Flannels at | 1s. 6d. | do. | 2s. 6d. |
| Linen Drillings at | 1s. 6d. | do. | 2s. 6d. |
| Linen Drillings at | 2s. | do. | 4s. |
| Fine Bareges at | 1s. 6d. | do. | 3s. |
| Fine Lawns at | 10d. | do. | 1s. 6d. |

Linen Striped Chambrays at 6c per yard, which absolutely cost 20 cents to import them.

Plaid Ginghams, singular colors, at 1s., cost over 25 cents by the case.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drapery at | 1s. | former price | 2s. |
| Elegant Black Silks at | 5s. 6d. | do. | $1. |
| White Ground Brilliants at | 1s. 6d. | do. | 3s. |
| Linens at | 2s. | do. | 3s. |
| Muslins at | 6d | do. | 1s. |

We have during the last week supplied the wants of all we could possibly serve.

On MONDAY we shall have a more efficient force, and be thus enabled to do justice to all.

Our goods are all marked in red figures. No deviation. No partiality. All served alike. The prices at which we are selling surprise every one, and it has occasioned a rush which will never subside while such enormous bargains are to be obtained.

F. W. & W. F. GILLEY, No. 120 Bowery.

CASH STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS HOUSE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 31 Warren-st., have now in store, and are receiving daily from auction and otherwise, a full assortment of SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

The facilities they possess enable them to offer unusual inducements to cash and short time buyers.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The subscriber has recently reduced the prices of his mantillas in order to close the balance of this season's manufacture. The stock consists of all qualities, from low priced to rich Moire Antique goods, in blacks, greens, browns, and all the choice shades of tan colors. The special attention of the trade is invited.

R. S. MILLS, Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-st., 3 doors from Broadway.

FASHIONABLE PARASOLS.

JAMES E. SPRATT would inform his friends and the public that he has opened a convenient place at No. 349 Broadway, for the sale of all the NEW STYLES OF PARASOLS, where he will be pleased to sell a dozen or a single one at a low figure. No. 349 Broadway.

CASH STRAW GOODS HOUSE.—The entire Stock at Nos. 64 and 66 John st., corner of William, is offered at reduced prices for cash.

STRAW BONNETS, LEGHORN FLATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.

HOMES & KETCHUM.

OPERA TALMAS AND MANTLES FOR SUMMER.

MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st., has prepared a variety of light and pretty Opera Talmas, suitable to the hot weather, to which he calls the attention of ladies, in view of the commencement of the Summer Opera season.

He would also remind them that the largest stock in the City of Guipure, Chantilla and Applique Mantillas, may be found in his store, of his own manufacture.

Please call and inspect them. No. 58 Canal-st.

CRAPE SHAWLS.

EARNEST INQUIRIES ARE BEING MADE by the dry goods fraternity how MOWBRAY can sell a handsome Embroidered or plain Crape Shawl for $3 50 and $4, and extra rich for $10 and $12, worth $15 and $18, (the secret has not yet been solved.) No matter, MOWBRAY will not relieve the anxious at present, as he believes the motive which prompt the inquiry to be wrong—his customers, however, find no fault. Strangers are invited to call, as they are sure to effect a great saving.

OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand, corner Forsyth.

RIBBONS REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

In order to close our present large and beautiful stock of ribbons and trimmings this reduction has been made, and sales will commence Monday, May 28.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.; and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS.

BEFORE EXTENDING THEIR STORE through to Howard-st., will sell their stock at very low prices, and will offer on Monday, 1,830 yds. Silks, at 4s.; 3,710 yds. at 5s.; 4,200 yds. at 6s.; also, extra rich Silks at 8s., 10s. and 12s. All-wool De Laines at 2s., worth 4s.; Barege De Laines from 1s. per yd. No. 50 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT.

Plain silks, drabs, browns, fawn and black plain delaines, drabs, browns, slates and black plain cashmere and thibet shawls, all at very low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLACK SILKS.

500 yards Black Silks (white edge) only 4s. 6d. per yard. 270 yards Black Silks (oil boiled) 5s. 6d., worth 8s. 700 yards Black Silks (Bishoff's) 8s., worth 10s.

OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand, cor. Forsyth-st.

CHEAP SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY.

A full assortment of ladies', Gentlemen's and children's hosiery; fancy and plain cotton, silk, woolen, union, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.; and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.—In order to meet the increasing demand for our celebrated French Wove Corsets, as well as to insure a perfect fit, we have enlarged our store and attached to it a private room for the exclusive use of ladies who may wish to be fitted. Mrs. GAYNOR, in announcing this desirable acquisition to her Corset Depot, avails herself of the opportunity to tender her best thanks to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, and also to those ladies residing in various parts of the country, who have so liberally patronized her as well as recommended their lady friends, and begs to apprise them that the late importations she has just received, enable her to submit for their inspection the largest and most varied selection of Corsets ever offered at retail in the United States. Her prices continue the same, only half usually charged, while for ease and elegance in fitting, her French Wove Corsets are confessedly unsurpassed. No. 48 5th-av., near 13th st.

THE OLD STAND REOPENED, NO. 271 Grand-st., corner of Forsyth.—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; also, Doeskins, Summer Stuffs and other Goods, in great variety, for Men and Boys' wear. The subscriber has opened the above well-known store with an entirely new and fresh stock of goods adapted for Men and Boys' wear; also, an assortment of staple Dry goods, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. HENRY C. HARLEY, No. 271 Grand, corner of Forsyth-st.

SILKS AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.—250 pieces Plaid and Striped India Silks, superior quality, only 4s. per yard.

300 pieces Plaid and Striped Glace, 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s. and 8s. 6d. per yard.

150 pieces Brocade, 5s. 6d., 6s., 8s. and 9s. per yard.

75 pieces superior Black Gros de Rhine, 6s. 6d., 7s., 7s. 6d., up to the very best grade imported.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

ARGENTINE.—A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened two cases of this very desirable material, used for covering ornaments, mirrors, pictures, &c., to preserve them during the Summer from dust and flies. It is perfectly transparent; the colors are green, gold, brown, black and white. Price 2s. per yard. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The balance of the Ruby and fashionable BAREGE AND SILK TISSUE ROBES, recently received, will be offered on Monday, May 28, at a considerable reduction in price.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., will offer this day 50 cases and bales of domestic goods at less than manufacturer's prices. They would also invite all that are in quest of a beautiful crape or Stella shawl, mantilla, barege, tissue, French jaconet or lawn, to visit their establishment.

DRAPERY MUSLINS.—250 pieces real Tambour Draperies just received from Auction. We call particular attention to this lot of goods, as we can afford to sell them at near half the original cost.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LINEN GOODS.—Irish Linens, White and Brown Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also, Union Cloths, Damasks, Towels, &c. Dealers supplied at lowest cash prices by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 6 Park-place, N. Y.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled | | | $22 |
| BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES | | | 25 |
| SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case | | | 35 |
| GOLD DETACHED LEVERS full jeweled | | | 35 |
| GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES | | | 45 |
| GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases | | | 35 |
| FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies | | | 35 |
| FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled | | | 40 |
| SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes | | | 115 |
| RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key | | | 85 |
| REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers | $150 | to | $300 |
| REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers | 125 | to | 300 |
| INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER SECOND WATCHES for timing horses | 75 | to | 200 |
| SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers | 125 | to | 300 |
| WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding | 125 | to | 175 |
| RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches | 100 | to | 175 |
| GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS | 25 | to | 35 |
| GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS | 35 | to | 55 |
| SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS | 12 | to | 25 |
| SILVER DETACHED LEVERS | 10 | to | 25 |
| SILVER LEPINE WATCHES | | to | [illegible] |

SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.

VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

REPLATING.—Hotels, ships, steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated and warranted. Slat rods, plumber's fixtures, tea sets, spoons and forks, and every kind of metal plated with gold or silver, at short notice, by the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY, No. 327 Bowery.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The MANAGEMENT have the honor to announce that the LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE, will Verdi's Grand Opera of ERNANI.

On MONDAY EVENING, May 28, 1855, The principal Roles will be sustained by Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Signor RAFFAELE MIRATE, Signor MORELLI, and Signor MARINI.

Musical Director and Conductor .......... Signor ARDITI.

Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, [illegible], No. 239 Broadway, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

Prices of Admission.—Parquet, Parquet Circle, and First Circle, $1; Secured, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents, and Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7¼; the Opera to commence at 8 o'clock.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE, NO. 663 BROADWAY. THE GREAT BURLESQUE BABY SHOW, with new scenery, dresses and properties. Also introducing NEW-YORK NOTABLES AND BARNUM'S SHOW, making the most novel and amusing exhibitions ever presented.

Previous to Baby Show, NEGRO MINSTRELSY AND VARIETIES.

Performance every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Tickets 25 cents. 500 Tickets admit four persons each.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.—The very successful burlesque on NORMA, In White Faces.

Preceding the Opera, Negro Minstrelsy, with the unrivaled G. SWAYNE BUCKLEY in his celebrated character, introducing his new Banjo Solo, entitled "CROW OUT, SHANGHAI."

Commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. HACKETT.

LAST WEEK but one of the season, and LAST APPEARANCE but three of MR. HACKETT, who will repeat his popular character of FALSTAFF.

Shakespeare's greatest comic creation, supported by an unusually strong cast of the other characters.

MONDAY, May 28, KING HENRY IV, comprising the BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY AND DEATH OF HOTSPUR.

SIR JOHN FALSTAFF .......... MR. HACKETT.

To conclude with a new Irish Farce, by Mr. Sloan, called MESMERISM, OR IRISH SYMPATHY.

Characters by Messrs. Sloan, Herbert, Ponts, Mrs. Sylvester and Miss Ellen Mecan.

On TUESDAY—Will be produced the grand operatic and melo-dramatic Ballet, MASANIELLO, with splendid scenic effects by the well known artist, J. R. Smith. Machinery by Mr. Purse. Properties, Mr. Gilbert. Dresses, Mr. Taylor. The part of Fenella by SENORITA SOTO.

Dances by M'lle Drey Barre, Mons. Carrese, Mr. G. W. Smith and Corps de Ballet. Characters by the whole strength of the dramatic company.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY—BENEFIT OF Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, and LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

The Dickens Comedy of DOMBEY AND SON, And Shakespere's COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Mr. BURTON as Capt. Cuttle and Dromio.

Mr. G. JORDON as Toots and Antipholis.

Mr. HARRY HALL, (a volunteer) as Dromio.

Mr. DE WALDEN, (a volunteer) as Joe Bagstock.

Mr. FISHER as Dombey and Antipholis.

TUESDAY—Mr. G. HOLLAND in two new Pieces, and Mr. BURTON, last time in WANDERING MINSTREL and Villikins.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences at 7½ precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, May 28, will be performed Shiel's Tragedy of EVADNE.

Evadne .......... Mme. Ponisi | Colonna .......... Mr. Conway.

To conclude with ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

Martha Gibbs... Mme. Ponisi | Stephen Plum... Mr. Conway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $7. THIS EVENING, May 28, will be presented the Comedy of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Jesse Rural... Mr. Blake | Lady Alice... Mrs. Hoey.

Littleton Coke... Mr. Lester | Lady Pompion... Mrs. Blake.

To conclude with THE WINDMILL.

Sampson Low... Mr. Vincent | Marian... Mrs. Stephens.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Now here, the SWISS BEARDED LADY and her BEARDED INFANT, who, although not yet two years old, has a full beard and whiskers. MONDAY, May 28. Evening at 8, THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN. Afternoon, at 3, THE MAN AND THE TIGER, and ICHABOD'S COURTSHIP. The Mammoth Giantess, Dwarf Lady, Ourang Outang, Mermaid, Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents. Children under 10, 12½ cents.

NATIONAL BABY SHOW.—THE 100 BABIES ENGAGED.—This great event comes off at Barnum's Museum on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of June. Prizes amounting to ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS will be distributed to the finest Babies. The number of competitors is limited to one hundred. The 100 Babies have already received their certificates, including twins, triplets, quaterns, &c. An address will be delivered on the third day of the Exhibition, by Mrs. L. N. FOWLER, in the Lecture Room.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It consists of 300 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the attractive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents.

HENRY WOOD, GEO. CHRISTY, Proprietors.

## SUMMER RETREATS.

SUMMER RETREAT AT ELM PARK, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The above establishment is now open for the reception of boarders. It is accessible by cars and steamboat daily. There is every facility for fishing and bathing, &c. Apply at Elm-park, or at No. 174 West 23d-st., New-York.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

## INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON ACADEMY, CITY OF HUDSON—SELECT BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT—REV. J. MACBETH, A. M., Principal.—Thorough Commercial, Classical, Mathematical Education. References, BARNES & CO., No. 51 John st.; to distinguished families and merchants in New-York. In Hudson, to Mr. WYNCOOP, late Mayor of Hudson; Mr. GIFFORD, President of Farmers' Bank; Rev. Mr. LEAVITT, Rev. Mr. DEMAREST.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Gentlemen will be fitted for the counting-house in a practical manner, at DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 600 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., as the head teacher is a practical accountant, who has kept books in extensive houses in this City. N. B.—Boys may commence by the quarter on favorable terms.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 228 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 MacDougal-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL.—For a limited number of boys, (Irving Grammar School,) No. 287 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. M. DUNN, A. M., Principal.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Commenced April 19. Circulars at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

## FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., Printsellers, No. 353 Broadway, have much pleasure in announcing the exhibition at their store, of a series of seven most exquisite Paintings, representing "Dogs and their Game," by the celebrated RICHARD ANSDELL. On view daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOLMES & BUTLER, ALUM PATENT IRON SAFE DEPOT. Nos. 29 and 31 Maiden-lane (below Liberty-st.,) New-York.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.

JULIA WRIGHT.—CANTO IV.

But how shall I describe, as it deserves,
The glorious outline of my Julia's breast?
Swelling in graceful and voluptuous curves,
Like ocean, when the winds are lulled to rest!
It really was enough to try one's nerves,
To witness those twin "Islands of the Blest"
Though had her dress been rudely torn asunder,
One might have seen a very dark skin under.

And this is true of more ladies than Julia Wright. Many a woman's dress conceals a dark, rough, pimpled skin, which might be made superlatively white, smooth and beautiful by the use of GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, which is also an excellent shaving compound. Ladies troubled with a superfluous growth of hair upon the brow, temples, upper lip, arms, &c., can immediately eradicate the nuisance by using GOURAUD'S POUDRES SUBTILES. GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE is a remarkable preparation for coloring red, light or gray hair a splendid black. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE is indispensable to give pale cheeks a magnificent and permanent carnation. GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is the best in use.

Bear in mind that the genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD can be obtained at his Cosmetic Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN INK, BLUE.—The color is an intense and beautifully brilliant blue, much more so than any blue ink ever made. It is highly fluid, and its color permanent. The chemical affinities of its elements prevent the precipitation of the color; all other blue inks deposit their color when a little time exposed to the light, rendering them worthless. All foreign blue inks are worthless and all imitations. HARRISON'S is the only blue ink that stands all tests. It is wholesaled by C. SHEPARD & CO., No. 182 Fulton-st., and retailed by NATHAN LANE & CO., No. 69 Wall-st.

HARRISON'S COPYING FLUID gives three legible copies from one writing, so well defined you would hardly know it had ever been copied. It will copy well six months after written, and will not smear if written in the ledger. It is a recent great discovery. It surpasses the English in every respect.

COLUMBUS DISCOVERED A NEW CONTINENT—I have discovered a new medicine, which, as a whole, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible], No. 329 Broadway; [illegible]; [illegible], Brooklyn; [illegible], No. 22 State st., Albany; [illegible]; COLLINS, No. 159 Main st., Buffalo; E. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.; and all Druggists in the United States and Canada.

## Rev. Philip Lindsley, D. D., LL. D.

NASHVILLE, Friday, May 25.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—Rev. Dr. LINDSLEY, a Delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, from New-Albany, Ind., died here at 1 o'clock to-day, from an attack of [illegible] — Telegraphic Dispatch.

This announcement, though brief in terms and somewhat vague in the description of its subject, records the exit on earth of no ordinary man. "A Clergyman" he was, it is true, and honored the title by his unaffected piety and truthful discharge of its sacred responsibilities. But he was also a Scholar of preëminent attainments; an Orator both in the pulpit and the halls of the University, of captivating eloquence and impressiveness, and a Teacher of more than thirty years' useful experience as Vice President of the College of New-Jersey and President of the University of Nashville. There were few more interesting men connected with the Literary Institutions of the West than PHILIP LINDSLEY; none that excelled him in ripe and profound scholarship or enthusiastic devotion to the cause of High Letters. If to the world he seemed to have some peculiarities of disposition which removed him in a measure from the [illegible] and conflicts of life, they were neither the "eccentricities of genius" nor the affectation of greatness; but the result mainly of his unremitting attention to the business of education, which kept him from assuming even the pastoral office for which he was eminently fitted, and in part, perhaps, the effect of a sturdy spirit of independence, which could neither stoop to cater for popularity among the masses nor tolerate the arts of the demagogue by which he believed this sort of success is frequently attained.

## THE "CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES."

### Argument of Curtis Noyes, Esq.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—Saturday, May 26.

Before Hon. C. P. Daly.

The closing argument on behalf of the appellants in the case of Alderman Briggs, as Chairman of the Police Investigating Committee, against William McClellan and others, was delivered on Saturday by Mr. Curtis Noyes. The apparent public interest which was manifested during the earlier stages of this proceeding in reference to the probable denouement, would seem from the public attendance on the present occasion, if that can be considered a reliable index of popular sentiment, to have undergone a very serious collapse. Exclusive of the officers of the Court, the appellants with their counsel, and the Reporters, the audience at no time numbered more than eight persons.

In consequence of the absence of all the respondents' counsel in Providence, it was proposed on their part, to the Court, that the argument be further adjourned until Monday.

To that proposal, however, Mr. Noyes was unable to accede, save at the sacrifice of subjecting the case to a probable adjournment for several weeks longer.

The prospect of such an event did not seem agreeable to either side, and ultimately it was arranged between the parties and the Court that Mr. Noyes should proceed, and that a stenographic report of his argument be made for the Corporation and presented to Mr. Jas. T. Brady, and the other counsel for the respondents.

Mr. Noyes accordingly went on. The question, he said, which your Honor has to determine in this case is one purely legal, and, of course, it is to be discussed upon the principles which lie at the foundation of the matter which is involved in the Constitution of the Committee who have called upon the Court to enforce a statute of the State. It has been sought to disparage the proceeding itself, in consequence of the alleged littleness and trivial importance of the questions which have been put to the witnesses, and thus to induce a decision, I suppose, unfavorable to the power which the Committee claims. For the purpose of meeting the views which have been presented on that subject, it is proper to look first at the Constitution of the body which claims your Honor's interposition. It is not a contest between mere individuals about making impertinent inquiries. On the one hand it is the Common Council of the City of New-York, in its highest and most important departments, representing a constituency of over half a million of persons, charged with the superintendence and control of the great commercial metropolis of the United States, wielding a legislative power superior to that controlled by many of the States, as well in reference to taxation as to the great purposes of Government, and all those things which come within the scope of legislative duties. And the question is, whether, in exercising that Governmental authority, under the ancient charters of the City, and under the laws which have been passed from time to time since those charters were given, for the purpose of improving the condition of the people, they may inquire into alleged abuses, and may institute proper reforms in the City Government? I appear, Sir, as the representative of the body of which I have spoken, more for the purpose of convincing the Court that they have power to make inquiries for the purpose of performing the duties to which I have adverted than for any other purpose.

*The Judge*—There can be no doubt of the power of the Corporation, under the charter, to inquire into such matters as properly come within its legislative action. The terms of the charter are of the most comprehensive kind, so far as regards the legislature of the City.

*Mr. Noyes*—Then I shall be saved the necessity of going through with a very considerable portion of the argument which I have prepared on that portion of the subject.

*The Judge*—I do not wish to restrict you in anything you may wish to say, but in the present state of the argument, I do not think there can be any doubt as to the power of the Corporation to investigate any matter appertaining to their legislative functions.

*Mr. Noyes*—I do not, therefore, think it at all necessary to argue a point in which I am satisfied the opinion of the Court is with me, except in a case where subsequently a doubt might arise.

*The Judge*—Perhaps then it is safer for you to go on.

Mr. Noyes accordingly went on, and in an elaborate argument took point after point at issue, and disposed of it. When he had concluded, the Judge stated, that in view of the importance to the Common Council of the questions involved in this case, he should, after coming to a determination in reference to them, consult his brethren on the Bench before rendering a final decision, more especially as no provision had been made for a review of the decision to be rendered by him, and as it would probably govern any future questions of the kind that might arise.

The Court then adjourned.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Donation to Nathan Hale Chapter No. 66, O. U. A.

A full-length portrait of "Gen. WASHINGTON at Valley Forge," which cost about $300, was presented to the above named Chapter on Friday evening at the Odeon, by Public School No. 1, of Williamsburg, and a splendid Bible was presented by a sister to the same Chapter. Addresses were made by Hon. T. R. WHITNEY, CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, and others. About 2,000 ladies and gentlemen were present. Washington Chapter No. 2 arrived from New-York at [illegible] P. M., by invitation, with about 200 of its members, among whom we noticed our distinguished fellow-citizen, and Police investigator, Alderman BRIGGS, one of the founders of the Chapter, which was the second one established in this country. Chapter No. 2 is composed of about 900 members, and has a surplus of $6,000. Several members of either branch of the Common Council are members of Washington Chapter No. 2, together with Commissioner BELLIS, Coroner GAMBLE, DANIEL ULLMANN and JAS. W. BARKER. WALLACE's Brass Band accompanied Washington Chapter No. 2 to Williamsburg, on Friday evening, and played, our informant says, "some delightful opera music." Several patriotic songs were sung, and altogether it was, our informant again remarks, "a most interesting, pleasing and happy occasion."

P. S.—Alligator Branch was not there, being engaged on this side of the Pond, in drawing affidavits for the MATSELL Investigation which is to come off next Wednesday.

### School Examination.

The pupils of St. James School, Brooklyn, celebrated their Third Annual Exhibition at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, under the direction of the Christian Brothers. Professor REEVES presided on the occasion, and the celebrated Bayer's Band was in attendance. The exhibition was attended by a large number of persons from New-York and Brooklyn, to the amount of eight or nine hundred persons. The exercises passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily.

### Throwing Vitriol.

A colored boy, residing in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, while passing through Nassau-street, in the Western District, on Thursday evening, had a quantity of the oil of vitriol thrown in his face, burning him of course severely, if not seriously. His cries of distress brought Officer [illegible] of the First District Police, to his assistance, who took him to a drug store near at hand, and everything possible was done to relieve the poor boy. He was finally taken home by a gentleman residing in the Eastern District. The boy says that he cannot tell who it was that threw the vitriol, or for what reason, but states that he [illegible] into the liquid, striking him in the face.

### Missing Man Found Drowned.

The body of JOHN SHERIDAN, of North Seventh-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, was found on Friday in the East River, at the foot of North Second-street. Deceased had been missing since the 13th inst. Coroner HANFORD held an inquest, when a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

### The Green Point Homicide.

JACOB KRAPS, the boy who is charged with having caused the death of a boy named BUSH, at Green Point, a few weeks since, and who was discharged by Coroner HANFORD, was on Friday committed by ERASTUS D. CULVER, Esq., to await the action of the Grand Jury.

### Terrific Tornado—Three Persons Killed—A House Carried up into the Air—Terrible Effects of the Whirlwind.

*From the Chicago Tribune, May 24.*

Never before has it been our duty to record so awful a calamity as that to which we now set down to write. The scene of the tragedy is still before our mind's eye: the wrecks of the tempest are still lying scattered about; but were it not for the unimpeachable character of our informants, eye-witnesses of the dreadful calamity, we should be inclined to believe that they had been laboring under some mental hallucination, and that what we are about to relate was but a dream of the imagination. The reality, however, is too true. The bodies of the three victims and the wounds of the other persons constitute evidence too palpable to be set aside.

Our readers will remember the violent hail storm that took place in this city yesterday afternoon between four and five o'clock, and the oppressive heat of the rest of the afternoon. At the same hour the events to which we allude took place in the town of Jefferson, near Jefferson Mills, 10 miles distant.

A cloud of a peculiar shape was first observed approaching from the northwest, and terminating in a funnel-shaped point, the apex towards and nearly reaching the earth. As it came nearer, it was discovered to be a whirlwind rapidly revolving, and whirling up various objects, in which were plainly seen large sticks of wood, boards, small trees and chairs. It was coming towards our informants, but did not reach them, but turned to their right, described a semicircle, and fell upon a large frame house. In an instant, and with a crash, the roof was torn off, and immediately *the whole house* was lifted from its foundation, *literally torn to pieces*, and the pieces carried up in the horrid vortex. The furniture in the house, all of it, shared the same fate, the weight of the articles appearing no obstacle to their ascent whatever.

And now we come to a part of the narrative sad indeed to relate. In the house were nine persons. They were all drawn up into the air, and fell at different distances and with great violence to the ground. The wife of one of the eye-witnesses, Mrs. PAGE, and two of her children, were instantly killed. All the other persons in the house were greatly injured. The injuries, with two exceptions, consist of singular and heavy bruises all over the body. One man had his arm broken, and another his wrist badly sprained. Mr. PAGE only saved himself from being drawn up into the air by holding on to a large rock. The house stood upon four large granite boulders. These were all moved several feet from their places.

The whirlwind went on and passed diagonally across a post and rail fence. Of this it tore up twenty rods so effectually, that there is not the slightest vestige of a fence remaining. From this it passed to the barn, tore away one side of it and threw it against a horse, causing his death. The side of the barn then fell down on three calves, and injured them so badly that they died during the night.

The whirlwind seemed to pass off in a southward direction.

Many of the fragments of the buildings, &c., fell to the ground from a great height. In coming down they fell nearly perpendicularly, and entered the ground like stakes. Hundreds of these were counted by our informant.

The force of the storm was tremendous. Not only were the boards torn off from the beams to which they were nailed, but the beams themselves were wrenched asunder.

The whirlwind was accompanied by a storm of hail, many of the hailstones being of the size of walnuts. Some of them were nine inches in circumference.

We have neither space nor inclination for comment on this sad affair to-day. Nothing like it has ever occurred here before, and we hope never will again. It realizes the utmost horrors of a South American tornado. Had it spent its force in the city, hundreds of deaths might have marked its progress.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for New-York Daily Times* SATURDAY, May 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still unchanged. The Inspection Warehouse contained to-day only 150 bbls. Pearls and 253 bbls. Pots—together 403 bbls.

COFFEE—Is apparently the same, sales having been made of 150 mats Java at 14½c., 350 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.@11c.; 100 Rio at 9½c.@10½c., and 50 St. Domingo at 9½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in brisk demand, and is steadily increasing in price. The day's sales have amounted to about 4,000 bales within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | New-Orleans and Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| Middling | 10½ | 11 | 11½ | 11½ |
| Middling Fair | 11¾ | 11¾ | 12 | 12¼ |
| Fair | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 |

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply, and are needed, at $3 87½@$4 12½ ℔ cwt. A limited business is being transacted in other articles, at unaltered rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in good request, and with rather less eagerness to realize. Among owners there is renewed firmness in prices of nearly all desirable qualities. The day's transactions included 7,000 bbls., chiefly for immediate delivery, within the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary State | $10 25 @$10 37½ |
| Straight State | 10 37½ @10 50 |
| Favorite State | 10 50 @10 62½ |
| Mixed Western | 10 25 @10 37½ |
| Common to Good Indiana and Michigan | 10 37½ @10 50 |
| Fancy Michigan | 10 50 @10 62½ |
| Common to Good Ohio | 10 31¼ @10 50 |
| Fancy Ohio | 10 50 @10 62½ |
| Extra Ohio | 10 75 @12 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 10 50 @11 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 10 50 @10 75 |
| Extra Genesee | 11 00 @12 00 |

Canadian is actively inquired for, and is firmer. There were 2,500 bbls. common to extra disposed of at $10 50 @$11 37½ ℔ bbl. Southern is still arriving in small quantities, and as it is in good request, holders have the advantage. The day's business embraces 1,000 bbls. mixed to extra grades at from $11 50@$13 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately active and steady in price, with sales of fine and superfine, at $7 25@$8 50 ℔ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $5 18¾@$5 25 ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—There is less activity in the market, but one can notice no particular change in prices. Stocks of the principal articles reduced.

GRAIN—Wheat is without material variation, sales having been made of 1,000 bush. prime Michigan White at $2 85, and 3,000 good Canadian do. at $2 60 ℔ bush. The general supply is still a very light one. Rye is in better request, and is if anything, more valuable. The day's operations include about 4,300 bush., mostly at $1 60 ℔ bush. Barley is unaltered. Oats are still in poor stock and fair demand, at 71c.@77c. for State and Western, and 65c.@71c. for Jersey and good to prime Southern, ℔ bush. Corn remains abundant and languid in price, though there exists a good inquiry, chiefly for home use. The day's business consists of 76,000 bush. at $1 08@$1 11 for Western mixed, closing at about $1 09 for good quality, and $1 12 for Southern White, here, and $1 04 for Western mixed, deliverable in August, ℔ bush.

HAY—Sales were made of 730 bales River at $1 12½ @$1 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are more freely offered, and are in less active demand at drooping prices. The stock on hand this morning reached 77,574 hides, including 17,300 Buenos Ayres, 700 Rio Grande, 24,750 Orinoco, 1,600 Savanilla, 6,000 Porto Cabello, part coastwise, 5,900 African, 7,400 Matamoras, &c., 600 Maranham, &c., 1,440 Maracaibo, 625 Demarara, 1,285 Chagres, 7,604 California, 1,000 West India, 1,500 Southern, &c., and 761 Sandwich Islands.

HOPS—We heard that 40 bales last year's crop have been disposed of at 10c.@20c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The market is seemingly inactive, and prices generally favor buyers.

LATHS—Eastern are worth $1 56¼@$1 62½ ℔ M. They are not so freely offered.

LEAD—Remains dull and heavy, without change in value.

LEATHER—No important alteration is discernable in this line. The supply is not adequate to the wants of buyers, and to this circumstance is attributed the restriction of sales; but prices have not varied much.

LIME—Rockland is quiet and depressed, at 85c. for common, and $1 12½ for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The day's sales have been confined to 100 bbls. New-Orleans, at 31c., and 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet, but firm. The supplies are moderate.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unaltered. Olive is inactive and languid. Linseed rules quiet, yet is pretty stiffly held at 91c.@93c. ℔ gallon. Nothing new has occurred in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in improved request at buoyant rates, with sales of 2,800 bbls. at $14 42½@$14 50 for new Prime; $17 75 for new Mess; and $16 62½ for old Mess ℔ bbl. here, and $14 50 for Prime, deliverable all next month. The principal part of the sales were of this kind. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. Cut Meats are doing better, the business including 600 pkgs. at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is dull and drooping. The operations amount to 500 bbls. and tcs. at prices ranging from 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty freely sought after at buoyant prices, with sales of 450 bbls. at $8 50@$9 50 for Prime; $10@$12 50 for Country Mess; $15@$16 50 for repacked Mess, and $16 25@$18 50 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for within a range of from $22@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are needed at from $16@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 17c.@21c. for new Ohio; 19c.@24c. for Ordinary to good State, and 25c.@26c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is worth [illegible] ℔ lb.

RICE—There have been 60 tcs. purchased at old quotations.

SUGARS—We have only to report sales of 300 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans, mostly the former, at 5¼c.@6c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—There were 20,000 lbs. prime taken at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 12,000 bbls. Ohio and Prison are transacted since our last, at 38½c.@39c. ℔ gallon.

## COMMERCIAL — FREIGHTS

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements include 500 bales compressed Cotton, at 3-32d. ℔ lb.; a small lot of Sea Island do. at ¼d. ℔ lb.; and 15,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 3½d. ℔ bushel. For Havre on there were taken 200 bales Cotton at ¾c., and 50 tons measurement goods at 17s. 6d. For other ports the shipments were very light, and rates were unaltered. The latest charters have been: A ship, 1,100 tons, at New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool, thence to Calcutta, and back to Liverpool or London, at £3 10s. on the return cargo; another at New-Orleans, to Calcutta in ballast, thence to London or Liverpool, Rice or Linseed, £5 5s.; another, same voyage, assorted cargo, £4 15s.; two in ballast from another port, same voyage, on private terms; one, 500 tons, from Rio to London, £3 17s. 6d.; one, 400 tons, from Miramichi to British Channel, £3 15s.; one, now at New-Orleans, from Quebec to London, £4 10s.; a brig, hence to Miramichi and back, Sawed Lumber, $7 ℔ M.; a bark from James' River to Bordeaux, Tobacco, 36s.; one, hence to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $10; a brig, to Nuevitas and back, 25c., and $3 for Sugar and Molasses; one, from Philadelphia to Havana, Coal, $1 25; one, 250 tons, to a direct port in Porto Rico and back, $2,000; one, 190 tons, from Gonaives, St. Domingo, to New-York, $5 50 ℔ ton, and one to Cadiz and back, on private terms.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Saturday—First Board—$20,000 City Railroad 6s, 97½; $500 do., P. R. R., 92½; $2,000 City 6s, 89½; $4,000 Allegheny County 6s, A. V. R., $500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 84; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 94; $500 do. '67, 94½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 84½; $10,000 Union Canal 6s, 30; $1,300 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 79½; 50 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42; 40 do. 43½; 3 Morris Canal Preferred, 94; 5 Reading Railroad, 48; 16 Union Canal, 9; 25 Harrisburg Railroad, 48; 12 Lehigh Scrip, 30½; 5 Minehill Railroad, 54; 37 Girard Bank, 12; 4 Bank of Pennsylvania, 100; 3 Mechanics' Bank, 28½; 32 Commercial Bank, 50.

*Between Boards*—$500 Pennsylvania 5s, 87; 300 Minehill Railroad 6s, 102.

*Second Board*—$11,300 City 6s, 92½; $4,100 City 6s, 98½; $15,000 City Gas 6s, '85, 94; 7 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 33½; 10 do. 33½; 200 New Creek Coal Co. 2½; 4 Philadelphia Bank, 125; 13 Bank of Pennsylvania, 120; 21 Mechanics' Bank, 29.

*After Board*—$400 City 6s, '85, 94.

*Closing Prices*—United States 6s, '68, 116½; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New Creek, [illegible].

## FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Situated in the southern part of the village of Tarrytown, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Location healthy and pleasant, with a beautiful view of the river. The lot has about two hundred feet of river front, a good, never-failing spring of water, a plentiful supply of grapes and other fruit, a good carriage-house and stable. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JOHN F. GRIFFIN, No. 45 Maiden-lane, or of the subscriber on the premises. URIAH FIELD.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, a handsome place of 18 acres, with handsome house, 56 feet front and 31 feet deep; good cellar and kitchen; situated half a mile from White Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, quarter of a mile from station, bounded by Bronx River and the Post road. Land good, handsomely located; very healthy. One hour ride from New-York. Inquire No. 15 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A good 2-story house, together with 3 acres of land, barn and other out-houses, fruit trees, &c.; pleasantly situated, about 5 minutes' walk from the Depôt in Stratford, Conn. Inquire of JOSEPH CURTIS, Stratford, Conn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA.—A good two story house, with 4 lots of ground, at convenient walk from the landing. Apply at No. 24 Pine-st., second floor, front office.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—The house has been built under the immediate direction of a competent architect, and will be entirely finished and ready for occupancy by the 1st of June. It has a kitchen, laundry and cellars in the basement; a parlor 19x18, library 19x15, dining-room 18x17, with pantry having hot and cold water, dumb waiter and closet attached; principal staircase and hall, private stairway, spare bedroom, 18x16, on the first floor; marble mantels in the parlor, dining-room and library; windows of the parlor and library open to the floor, and on a piazza 8 feet wide surrounding three sides of the parlor. On the 2d floor are five bedrooms and bath-room and water-closet.

In the attic are three good bedrooms and a store-room. There are three views of the ocean from every room in the house.

The stable has accommodation for four horses, and ample room for carriages.

The situation is unsurpassed for beauty, and commands a view of the ocean, with a fine water-front. The lawn is in fine grass.

The owner expects to go to Europe, which is the only reason why he is willing to sell the cottage and a part of his lot—not being disposed to rent.

The price of the cottage, stable and two acres of ground is $10,000. If more land be required, it can be had at a moderate price. Apply to S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, TO LET.—A new cottage, containing 11 rooms, and fitted up with every convenience for a genteel family. There is a good stable and coach-house, and about two acres of land, handsomely laid out, a large vegetable garden, and a variety of fruit. Spring and cistern water in both house and stables. It is situated about one mile from Vanderbilt's Landing, and commands a fine view of the Bay, City, Brooklyn, &c. Also, a house and store immediately on the shore, near the landing, with one acre of land. It is an excellent situation for a first-class grocery and boarding-house. For further particulars apply to LEVI COOK, No. 31 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT—AT TARRYTOWN, within five minutes of the Railroad Station, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, a brick Gothic cottage, built in the very best manner by the present owner for his own residence; two large parlors with marble mantels and grate, a library and two large bedrooms, with wardrobes, on the first floor, kitchen, dining-room, vegetable cellar, wood and coal cellar, store room, pantries, closets, &c., in the basement; six large bedrooms, with wardrobes, in second story; ample garret, servants' enclosed stairway to second story, hot air furnace and cooking range, which operate very satisfactorily; piazza front and rear; the walls are 16 inches thick from the foundation to the roof. The lot contains nearly an acre of ground, with garden, well stocked with trees and shrubbery; a convenient carriage-house, &c. Would sell low, or exchange for eligible City property, as the owner's business makes it desirable that he should live in the City. Immediate possession could be given. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and 30 acres of land, 14 miles from the New-Brunswick Depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

RESIDENCE IN GENEVA FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One of the most beautifully located residences in the village of Geneva, on the banks of Seneca Lake, 400 feet front on Main-st. The house is a well arranged two-story double house, filled in with brick, 50x40, and one-story wing 25x25, piazza in rear 75 feet long, marble mantels and grates in parlors, hall nine feet wide; the grounds are enclosed by a hawthorn hedge, and tastefully and ornamentally laid out with trees and shrubs, brick cistern, stone well of never failing water, vegetable garden and orchard, carriage house, stables and sheds. Well suited for a gentleman of taste. Also, immediately in front of the same, 10 acres of choice land. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 22 Wall-st.

RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE—BROOKLYN.—Delightful residence and grounds, west side Washington, between Fulton and Gates avs., stable, hennery, &c.; either 8 or 4 lots, choice fruit, &c. Larger part of purchase can remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN V. COLE, No. 30 South-st.

WALNUT COTTAGE WITH THREE ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—A picturesque house, containing 12 rooms, delightfully situated on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, in Orange, N. J., and one hour from the City by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Full particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 1 Pine-st.

WILLIAMSBURG LOTS FOR SALE.—Four lots on South 5th-st., between 1st and 2d; 4 lots on South 4th-st., between 12th-st. and Union-av.; 4 lots corner 9th and Ainslie sts.; 5 lots on 9th-st., between North 2d and Ainslie; 4 lots on [illegible], between North 2d and Ainslie. Apply to GEO. STEVENSON, No. 45 Wall-st.

$8,000 OF WHICH $6,000 MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—For Sale, a desirable Country Residence and Farm, on Staten Island, containing 40 acres, with the crops on the same. This Farm may be made to net 25 per cent. per annum on the price; is probably the cheapest property in the vicinity of New-York. If not sold within a few days will be taken out of the market for the present. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL EDDY, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOUR LOTS FOR SALE—Located on the northerly side of 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., lying 125 feet east of 5th-av., 100 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, very desirable for private residences, and a very commanding location for a church or public institution. T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 18 Pine-st.

EAST NEW-YORK CENTRE LOTS FOR SALE—And cottage-houses and other buildings erected on accommodating terms of payment. East New-York is growing rapidly—is as easy and cheap of access as 30th-st. Apply for terms, plans of buildings, &c., to C. H. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 196 Broadway.

NEAT COTTAGE FOR SALE, AND TWO ACRES OF LAND.—With every variety of fruit trees, barn, sheds, outhouses, &c.; commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country; situated in North Hoboken, three miles from the Hoboken Ferry. Apply on the premises, to EDWARD EARLE.

BUILDING LOTS AND FARMS FOR SALE.—Several small Farms, within one hour from Jersey City, by the Morris and Essex Railroad, and lots on the Bergen Plank Road, for sale on favorable terms. Apply to WM. ECOLF, No. 7 New-st., third floor.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 20 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in fact order, and 12 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 22 Liberty-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR SALE—In a neighboring city, doing a good business. The furniture but one year old. For information apply at HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

LEASE FOR SALE.—Lease of a lot 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, in East 19th-st., near 1st-av., having 8 years to run. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of JAMES MORRIS & CO., Coal Office, No. 210 East 19th-st.

LOT FOR SALE.—One lot in 59th-st., north side, near 5th-av., 25x100 feet, will be sold at a bargain, if applied for immediately. For particulars inquire of J. H. GREGORY, No. 6 Park-place, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—One second-hand steam engine of fifty-horse power, with three boilers of 24 feet in length, all in good order. Inquire of D. W. INGERSOLL, No. 19 Wall-st.

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FITTING, &c.—From the manufactory of Cornelius & Co. and other factories, will be found at Messrs. BROWN & HELME'S, [illegible], one door west of Broadway. As experienced workmen, we offer our services, and feel confident assurance to those that no house in New-York can offer better terms or superior goods.

## HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE IN NEW-YORK WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR ONE IN BROOKLYN.—A difference of $3,000 will be paid in cash. Located in a respectable neighborhood, not above 30th-st. Must be brick or stone, from 20 to 25 feet wide. Price not exceeding $10,000. Address or call at SOTHER'S Real Estate Office, corner of Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

## TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The three-story brick houses, Nos. 112 and 114 Harrison-st., corner of Hicks-st., about six minutes' walk from the South Ferry, Brooklyn. These houses are well calculated for genteel families; situation excellent, with all the modern conveniences. Will be let low. Apply to Mr. LATIMER at No. 109 Harrison-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—A modern three-story and basement house with gas and water throughout; range in kitchen, and large yard. Carpets, oilcloths and part of furniture for sale, if required. Rent $350. Inquire at *Commercial Register* Office, No. 18 Beekman-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE—Very low, as the owner is about going out of the City; two four-story English basement houses with all the improvements, Nos. 113 and 115 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av.; houses built one year, and finished in the best manner, possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four-story and basement house, No. 79 8th-st., with hot and cold water, range, bath and gas, in good order. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to J. H. THORNE, from 9 till 10, and from 7 till 9 A. M., at No. 106 Walker-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 154, 156 and 160 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Houses finished with modern improvements. Inquire of MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story and basement dwelling house, No. 223 4th-st., north side, between Broadway and Mercer-st. Apply to HENRY F. McGOWN, No. 60 Nassau-st.

BUILDINGS TO LET—Suitable for wholesale and retail business. Three new four-story buildings, No. 11 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, being on the corner of Furman, and Nos. 13 and 15 adjoining. These buildings are heavily timbered, and furnished with hoistways, &c.; situated near the South Ferry and opposite the Long Island Rail-road Depôt, making a good chance for city and country trade. On account of the depôt being the Long Island produce market, and thereby inducing the retail grocers of Brooklyn there, it would be a good chance for wholesale grocers, flour and provision dealers. If required, the present owner would join partner in one establishment. Inquire on the premises of T. F. HEISSENBUTTEL, or T. K. THORN, Baker, No. 31 Atlantic-st.

COTTAGES TO LET AT CASTLETON, STATEN ISLAND.—Two large and comfortable cottages, containing two parlors, four bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen and cellar, with garden attached, pleasantly located and within five minutes' walk from Castleton Landing, and 15 from New Brighton Landing. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or of Dr. E. C. MUNDY, near the premises. Rent $225.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—A large and well furnished house of fourteen rooms, located on the water at Rye, one hour from 32d-st., by New-Haven Railroad; beautiful grounds, fine fruit, &c.; bathing, boating, fishing, &c., at foot of the lawn; ice house is filled. Rent $450 to November. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE, FRONT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR—To let or lease. It is very desirable both as to size and locality, for a WATCH IMPORTER or dealer in FANCY GOODS, or JEWELRY. Also, a FRONT ROOM on the third floor. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, TO LET—Within ten minutes' walk of Vanderbilt's Landing. The grounds are well arranged and beautifully shaded. Terms moderate. Inquire of R. S. HOWES, residing on the premises, or of Mr. CHESTER FLOWER, No. 71 Broadway, up stairs.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET—No. 136 East 22d-st., to a family of two or three persons, or a suite of rooms would be let to two or three gentlemen, furnished. The house has all the modern improvements. Inquire at the house before 10 or after 5 o'clock, or at store No. 757 Broadway, during the day.

ROOMS TO LET—To small American families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the new houses in West 19th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. Rents from $9 50 to $12 50 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 8 to 5 o'clock P. M.

THE WHARF AND SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND TO LET—Between 58th and 60th sts., N. R. The above property is well adapted to the purposes of a coal or lumber yard, or for any business requiring wharf privileges. Apply to L. B. WARD, or A. M. LYON, 27 Wall-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—With steam power; well lighted and convenient, at Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., and Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Elm-st. Cheap rents and steady power. Apply to HARTMAN & OSBORN, No. 137 Walker-st.

BUILDING NO. 201 AMOS-STREET TO LET—Suitable for packing house or manufacturing purposes. Inquire of G. H. LAWLORD, No. 209 West-st.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship from the 1st May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

OFFICE AND FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A light and pleasant front basement office, suitable for a physician. Also, furnished rooms, large and small, with hot and cold baths and gas, at No. 100 Amity-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious, above on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—A few rooms, and one store with two fronts, still unrented on Canal, Elm and Walker sts. The extension of Canal-st. adds new advantages to this position. Apply to Mr. GANDU, No. 133 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 133 Cliff-st.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. R. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 11 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS.—A drug house in this City, now doing a fine business, being about to retire from the trade, would dispose of their stock, fixtures and custom on advantageous terms. More or less of stock on hand may be taken as desired, and every facility in power of present concern would be afforded for the prosperous conduct of the business. The class of trade is excellent, mostly short time or cash, and the services of valuable employees may be retained. The location, on the North River side, in the centre of improvements, will warrant the increase of sales in full proportion to capital and energies invested. For further particulars address KINSLEY & DARLING, No. 62 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.—For sale a window-shade and paper-hanging store—an old-established stand, and doing a good business—in a good location, where trade is yearly increasing. For particulars, address L. P., Times Office.

GAS GENERATING APPARATUS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, with Gasometer—Will hold about 400 feet of gas, all complete. Apply to JOSEPH HARPER, No. 214 West 26th-st.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm and alone signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, JR. NEW-YORK, 5th Mo. 15, 1855. CHAS. LOEKLE.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day taken Mr. GEORGE FULLER into Copartnership, and will continue the business under the firm of FULLER, LORD & CO. FULLER & LORD, No. 200 Greenwich-st. May 1, 1855.

## TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

FLOWERS, BULBS AND PLANTS—Of all kinds, hardy and green-house, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, foreign fruits, by the box. For sale at low prices, by BRANDT & CO., corner of Washington and Barclay-sts.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement of New-City Hall.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the several Wards of the City of New-York will be opened for examination and review from MONDAY, the 21st of May, until MONDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All Tax-Payers desirous of examining and correcting the said Rolls, are requested to make application to the undersigned, at this office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. F. W. ALLEN, GEO. H. PURSER, WM. J. PECK, Tax Commissioners.

PAPER HANGINGS SPRING TRADE.—W. & P. E. HUMFORD, No. 22 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, have now in store and are daily receiving the newest styles in paper hangings, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, halls, chambers, &c., which they offer, with a complete assortment of upholstery goods, gilt cornices, window shades, &c., to suit the times. All work executed in the best manner.

WIRE ROPE—Of every size and quality for sale by W. W. COPELAND, No. [illegible] Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 42 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, | Carlsruhe, | Lisbon, | Pau, |
| Antwerp, | Calcutta, | Madrid, | Rome, |
| Athens, | Canton, | Madras, | Rotterdam, |
| Amsterdam, | Dresden, | Marseilles, | Rio de Janeiro, |
| Berlin, | Dusseldorf, | Milan, | St. Petersburg, |
| Baden-Baden, | Edinburg, | Moscow, | Strasbourg, |
| Berne, | Florence, | Munich, | Siena, |
| Bonn, | Frankfort, | Messina, | Smyrna, |
| Bordeaux, | Genoa, | Malta, | Seville, |
| Boulogne, | Geneva, | Malaga, | Stettin, |
| Bremen, | Gibraltar, | Malta, | Shanghai, |
| Brussels, | Hamburg, | Manilla, | Singapore, |
| Bagni di Lucca, | Hague, | Madeira, | Sydney, N. S. W. |
| Bath, | Havre, | Melbourne, | Turin, |
| Bombay, | Heidelberg, | Aus. | Toulon, |
| Batavia, | Hong Kong, | Naples, | Trieste, |
| Beyrout, | Kandy, Ceylon, | Nice, | Venice, |
| Cairo, | Liverpool, | Oporto, | Vevey, |
| Coblentz, | Leghorn, | Ostend, | Vienna, |
| Cologne, | Lucerne, | Paris, | Wiesbaden, |
| Cadiz, | Leipsic, | Palermo, | Warsaw, |
| Colombo, Ceylon, | Lyons, | Pisa, | Zurich. |

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
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| Canton, | Shanghai, | Calcutta, |
| Hong Kong, | Bombay, | Madras, |
| Singapore, | | |

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

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|---|---|
| Maitland and Newcastle | Hunter River. |
| Brisbane and Ipswich | Moreton Bay. |

Victoria Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Melbourne, | Geelong, | Kyneton, |
| Castlemaine, | [illegible] | Mount Alexander, |
| Ballarat, | | |
| Sandhurst Agency | | Bendigo. |
| Ovens Agency. | | |

LOAN FOR $1,500,000.—For refunding to the holders of the Canal Revenue Certificates, issued under the provisions of chapter four hundred and fifty-five of the laws of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the amount received into the Treasury thereon. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed April 18, 1855, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the payment of Canal Revenue Certificates," and enclosed in an envelope direct to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York, and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 28, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000.—For the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act authorizing a Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed Feb. 15, 1855, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 21st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid: five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 28th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 28, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, | Cairo, | Liege, | Pau, |
| Algiers, | Coblentz, | London, | Palermo, |
| Amsterdam, | Cologne, | Livorno, | Pisa, |
| Anvers, | Constantinople, | Lucerne, | Prague, |
| Athens, | Dresde, | Lucques, | Riga, |
| Aix-la-Chapelle, | Florence, | Lyon, | Rome, |
| Baden-Baden, | Francfort-s-M. | Madrid, | Rotterdam, |
| Basle, | Genes, | Madere, | Seville, |
| Berlin, | Geneve, | Malaga, | Sienne, |
| Berne, | Gibraltar, | Malte, | Smyrne, |
| Beyrout, | Hambourg, | Manheim, | St. Petersburg, |
| Bologne, | Havre, | Marseille, | Strasbourg, |
| Bordeaux, | Heidelberg, | Messine, | Stockholm, |
| Breme, | Jerusalem, | Milan, | Trieste, |
| Breslau, | La Haye, | Moscou, | Turin, |
| Bruxelles, | Lausanne, | Munich, | Venice, |
| Cadix, | Leipsic, | Naples, | Vienne, |
| Carlsruhe, | Lisbon, | Nice, | Wiesbaden, |
| | | | Zurich. |

Offices in New-York—No. 9 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF MICH. SOUTHERN & NORTH. IND. R. R. CO., No. 18 William-st., New-York, May 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That at a meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, held at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the 28th of April last, it was voted that said Company be consolidated with the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, in pursuance of the laws of the State of Michigan. And that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, held at Laporte, Indiana, on the 28th day of April last, it was voted that said Northern Indiana Railroad Company "be consolidated with the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, as authorized by the laws of the State of Indiana." And that in pursuance of the said votes an agreement has been concluded between the said Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the said Northern Indiana Railroad Company, whereby they have become merged and consolidated into one Company called THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of stock in the old Companies are requested to surrender immediately their old certificates of stock and take out new certificates in the Consolidated Company. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD NOTICE.—The first mortgage Bondholders of this Company, who were not present or represented at the meeting held March 29, are requested to send their address, with a statement of the bonds held by them, to the undersigned without delay, and, if not resident in this City, fully authorize some party to represent them in an action having an important bearing on the interests of each Bondholder; and in which it is desired that all shall coöperate, will shortly be come necessary. CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., April 23, 1855.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—By order of the Board of Directors, an instalment of $20 per share on the new stock of this Company is hereby called for, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the Bank of the Republic, New-York. C. H. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 51 Liberty-st. One door from Nassau.

On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c., left with us for sale.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1855.

ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June proximo, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO. on Saturday, M. L. SYKES, Jr., now Superintendent of the Road, was chosen Vice-President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. HURD.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—New-York, May 12, 1855.—The annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Rooms, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., issue credits for TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-street, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 19th inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN A. COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 5 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 30th June, 1855.

NEW PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES.—Of those beautiful antique ornaments for parlor, boudoir and study. I have just received a fresh lot, among which Greek Slave, Ariadne, Apollo, Return from Vintage, Eve with Apple, Sleeping Girl, Shepherd Boy with Rabbits, Thorwaldsen's Christ, Bust of Flora, Shakespeare, and various other copies. Residents, dealers, and strangers are invited to call and examine before buying. CHARLES AHRENFELDT, No. 50 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

## INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having its capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William Ellsworth, | Theodore Martine, | Philetus T. Bowne, |
| Robert C. Bell, | John B. Briggs, | Chas. A. Jarvis, |
| John A. Kennedy, | J. B. Fitzgerald, | Isaac V. Fowler, |
| Wm. Cheal, | J. P. Freeman, | Chas. T. Cromwell, |
| P. H. Williams, | Solomon Kipp, | John T. Hicks, |
| H. Quackenbush, | Andrew Freeman, | Samuel A. Willoughby, |
| Geo. Giddings, | J. M. Greenwood, | John D. Cocks, |

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LINDSEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—Sixth Month, 24th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $150,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George S. Fox, | C. W. Lawrence, | Rich. F. Carman, |
| Rich. A. Reading, | Peter S. Titus, | Henry H. Barrow, |
| Josiah Macy, | T. C. Chardavoyne, | Hull Clarke, |
| Wm. H. Falls, | Ralph Mead, | Wm. G. Whitehead, |
| Jos. W. Corlies, | Richard Fields, | John J. Walker, |
| John D. Wright, | H. W. T. Peabody, | Chas. H. Marshall, |
| Abraham Bell, | Ira Newley, | Wm. H. Macy, |

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Office, No. 10 Wall-st. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $150,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James Pierson, | Wm. B. Burtus, | Edwin L. Smith, |
| Samuel Jessup, | John S. Reynolds, | Thomas Havilland, |
| Jeremiah G. Lugar, | George C. Lugar, | Daniel R. Taylor, |
| Oscar T. White, | P. W. Gelsenheim, | Andrew J. Clark, |
| E. H. Kimbark, | [illegible] | J. Wm. [illegible], |
| George Reed, | James B. Quick, | David S. Holmes, |

J. WILSON PIERSON, Sec. JAMES PIERSON, Prest.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $150,000. Office, Shoe and Leather Bank Building, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.—This Company (the capital having been all paid in) is prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, President.
HENRY B. DAWSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wm. H. De Groot, | Daniel F. Smith, | Chas. W. Oakley, |
| John K. Hora, | D. S. Darling, | James Conner, |
| Alexander Phillip, | N. A. Rogers, | John Jay, |
| Freeman Hunt, | Almon McCarty, | Ed. De Groot, |
| Bartlett Smith, | | PETER R. COON, Surveyor. |

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. OFFICE No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Capital $150,000. Well secured on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate. Have removed from No. 23 3d-av., and No. 40 Wall-st., to No. 37 WALL-ST. JOHN M. FREEMAN, President.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.
JAMES T. COVENHOVEN, Surveyor.

## BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 351 THIRD-AVENUE—One door above 26th-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. WM. B. PLATT, President. [illegible] JAS. S. WHEELER, Vice Prest. [illegible] The Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, June 1, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. V. WEBLEY, an individual Banker, (the Stratford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, May 12, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—We desire to call attention to our large and superior stock of Piano Fortes, having much the best assortment to be found in the country. We are manufacturers of the celebrated CIRCULAR SCALE GROAND PIANOS, which for excellence of tone, pure, brilliant and sweet, are unsurpassed. Our Pianos are made of the best material, and warranted in every particular, with all the recent improvements, and we feel confident in offering them as instruments of the highest class. Also, the much admired Pianos of A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston, with or without the Æolian, and always have a large assortment of their new scale, with the recent improvements, considered by the best Boston Pianos. We are also sole agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S WORLD-RENOWNED MELODEONS, and offer at the lowest prices, Pianos from ten to twenty different manufactories.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our large and unsurpassed stock. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW REED ORGAN, with four stops, and full set of sub-pipes, in oak and rosewood cases, considered the best instrument ever invented for the parlor or church, cost $200 to $300. Mason & Hamlin's newly improved Model Melodeons, single and double. Reeds supplied to agents at factory prices. Also, sold at retail on monthly payments and for rent.

FRENCH HARMONIUMS with 5 and 12 stops; Mason, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Grand and Square Pianos in every variety of style.

FOUR GEORGE HEWS BOSTON PIANOS, quite new, (bought at a bargain to close a concern,) for sale at $75 to $100 below usual cash price and fully warranted. Second-hand Pianos, from $18 to $150. Pianos to let.

S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 297 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—One all round corners, carved legs and mouldings, feet, desk, &c., T. GILBERT & Co.'s make, price $500, been used about one year, for sale for $300. One 6½ octave, front round corners, price $275, for $200. One do. 7 octave, $325, for $225. GILBERT's boudoir pianos for $175, $200 and $200. Second-hand pianos for $30, $100, $125, $150, and one 6½ octave piano for $175.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION, PIANO-FORTE PURCHASERS.—Look at our reduced prices for cash:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6-octave, plain, at $[illegible] | 6½-octave, extra finish, $[illegible] |
| 6½-octave, plain, at [illegible] | 6½-octave, extra finish, [illegible] |
| 6½-octave, plain, at [illegible] | 6½-octave, extra finish, [illegible] |
| 7-octave, plain, at [illegible] | 7-octave, extra finish, [illegible] |

McDONALD & BROTHER, Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Bowery.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at the old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has recently, with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston, also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons would find it to their advantage to call, before purchasing elsewhere.

PIANOS AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER OFFERED.—Superb and elegant 7-octave Pianos, with every valuable improvement; not surpassed by any—$190 to $300. Purchasers who would get their money's worth will avail themselves of this. Warerooms No. 84 Grand, [illegible] near Bowery. C. P. MILLS.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 150 and 152 Centre-st., opposite Canal, and near Broadway. Having an experience of 25 years, and every appropriate facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an instrument which, for excellence of tone, is not surpassed by any, for finish, workmanship and durability.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A splendid 6½ octave rosewood PIANO for $225, made to order two months since by celebrated City makers, and fully warranted, of superior tone and finish. Being very little used. The owner is going to Paris. It can be seen at No. 14 Chambers-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock, for four days.

CHICKERING'S PIANO-FORTES REMOVED.—From No. 299 to No. 300 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, where every variety of square and grand pianos may be had at the lowest factory prices.

H. WARREN, Sole Agent.

For Chickering & Son's Piano-fortes for New-York City.

PIANO-FORTES.—JOHN F. WAKE & CO. have manufacturers, have removed their Piano-forte Warerooms from No. 88 Barclay-st. to the new and spacious building No. 107 Canal-st., between Hudson and Varick. Piano-fortes at wholesale prices, for cash or satisfactory paper. Great inducements to purchasers now offered.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—Good second-hand PIANO FORTE, in elegant case, by best makers, and warranted. Cost $450; will be sold for $160; been used only a few months; owner leaves for Europe. Can be seen at No. 101 6th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HALL'S CELESTIAL PIANOS.—BENNETT & CO., No. 300 Broadway, are now supplied with a large stock of those beautiful instruments. No person should, by any means purchase, whatever inducements may be held to the contrary, till they have first seen these Improved Pianos.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. [illegible] Broadway, one door from Astor-place; an elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Of all classes and by various makers, for sale and hire, at J. & D. WALKER'S, No. 9 Astor-place and Bleecker.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodeons.

## PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 1st day of June next, for the Furniture of the School-House in the [illegible], and the New School-House in [illegible]-st. in the [illegible] Ward. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Barclay-st.

[illegible] Chairman of the Building Committee.

## AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—[illegible] ... JAS. POLLOCK, Gov. of Pennsylvania. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

AUCTION SALE.—The entire elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture of a four-story house by E. W. WESTCOTT, THIS DAY, (Monday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the residence, No. 73 6th-av., near 14th-st. [illegible] ... quantity of other furniture. No postponement.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—POSITIVE SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE VILLA SITES.—To the highest bidder, to be sold on the ground, FRIDAY, June 1, sale to commence at 2 o'clock. [illegible] ... JAMES W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Mortgage sale of the furniture, fixtures, &c., of the "Globe Hotel," Fulton-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 28, at 10 o'clock, by order of the mortgagee, [illegible] ... without reserve. Catalogues now ready.

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE BALANCE OF J. KOHMANN'S STOCK OF FANCY GOODS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 28, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., [illegible] ... Every article will positively be sold without reserve, as the owner is about leaving for Europe.

BY STOVER & COOK.—On TUESDAY, to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales rooms, No. 201 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., [illegible]

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—WM. TOPPING & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, June 1, at their auction room, No. 32 Broad-st., a large assortment of Summer clothing, [illegible] ... suitable styles adapted for the present wear.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery over the store, No. 19 Nassau-st.—SALE OF ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS.—Just received from Paris, [illegible] ... Vernet, &c. To be sold without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock in our Salesrooms, No. 23 North William-st., all the good furniture of a family [illegible] ... TUESDAY—Sale of dry goods, clothing, fancy articles, jewelry, clocks, watches, counters, show cases, &c.

BILLIARD TABLES, PISTOL AND RIFLE GALLERY AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at the Irving Rooms, No. 401 Broadway, [illegible] ... at the Auction Room, No. 187 Canal-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Choice stock of best crockery, glass, china and fancy goods, by WM. W. SHIRLEY, THIS DAY, Monday, May 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 249 Bowery, [illegible] ... Fixtures of store for sale cheap.

UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED TO TUESDAY EVENING, May 29—CLOSING SALE OF CONSIGNMENTS.—A very general variety of BOOKS, STATIONERY, and MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES will be sold by LYMAN & CO. [illegible] ... at the Auction Sales Room, 377 Broadway, near White-st.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—[illegible] ... WM. B. OGDEN, } Trustees Chicago. M. D. OGDEN, } Land Company. [illegible] ... CUTLER, or S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York.

PHELPS, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. [illegible] ... Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—For account of whom it may concern:

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds | $1,000 each |
| $10,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds | $1,000 each |
| $6,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Income Bonds | $1,000 each |
| $10,000 Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds | $1,000 each |
| $1,000 North Carolina State 6 per cent. Bonds | |
| $6,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) | $1,000 each |
| [illegible] | $1,000 each |
| 100 shares Reading Railroad | $100 each |
| 5 shares Third-avenue Railroad | $100 each |
| 75 shares Erie Railroad | $100 each |
| 10 shares Chatham Bank | $25 each |
| Also, for account of whom it may concern— | |
| 60 shares Chatham Bank | $25 each |
| 20 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company | $25 each |
| 50 shares Webster Fire Insurance Company | $25 each |
| 5 shares Park Fire Insurance Company | $100 each |
| 30 shares American Express Company | $100 each |
| 1,000 shares New-York and Shawmut Mining Company, Hypothecated | $5 each |

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. Monday, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TUESDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the two spacious salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant household cabinet furniture—Rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by HALLET, DAVIS & Co., of Boston, sold by order of mortgagee; [illegible] ... shipping on the premises. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE, 50 dozen Chairs, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, Tuesday, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 39 Beekman-st., [illegible] ... a family who will take a small family to board for the rent.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS.—Very rich embroideries, just imported; ladies' and gent's kid gloves, Hosiery, shawls, vest patterns, &c., at auction, by WALDRON & CO., on MONDAY, May 28, 1855, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No. 349 Bowery, [illegible] ... Terms cash.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—ASSIGNEES' SALE.—TUESDAY, May 29, at salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., balance of rich gilt frame French plate mirrors, [illegible] ... shipping on the premises, at a reasonable charge.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, will sell on TUESDAY, May 29, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 236 Pearl-st., crockery, glass and china, from the shelves, [illegible] ... Also, an invoice of 100 assorted clocks, knives and forks, spoons, &c., &c.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF CALIFORNIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—$70,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds, each $1,000, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, interest payable 1st January and 1st July. The sale will be without reserve to the highest bidder.

W. A. CASTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, TEAS, SALT, PRUNES, CURRANTS.—TUESDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich-st., grocer's wagon, liquors, [illegible] ... whips, halters, bridles, store fixtures, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK on THURSDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st., high grade old wines, brandies, &c., belonging to an importer who will close his entire stock without reserve. Full particulars day before sale.

WOODHAVEN—REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—The second excursion sale on the ground adjourned to May 31 at 2 P. M. See Express, Post and Commercial for other particulars. Half price Excursion Railroad Tickets, 20c. out and back, can be had of J. R. PITKIN, No. 65 Dey-st.

SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL CO.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of May, inst., at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, [illegible] ... by THOMAS DYER, will be sold at public auction. The above Sale is postponed until the 29th day of May, instant, at the same hour and place. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

## HOTELS.

NEW SULPHUR SPRINGS.—COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOUSE—Four miles north of the city of Hudson, is now open for the reception of visitors. [illegible] ...

Having read the letter addressed to you by Dr. Frary, we concur fully with him in all he says of the character and value of the mineral waters of the Columbia Springs, and confidently recommend their use for bathing and drinking, to all persons afflicted with cutaneous diseases, and the various forms of scrofulous diseases.

JOHN McCLELLAN, M. D.
B. P. WHEELER, M. D.
E. SIMPSON, M. D.
VOLKERT WHITBECK, M. D.
A. P. COOK, M. D.
W. L. B. PERRINE, M. D.
J. K. PENNEY, M. D.
H. H. VAN VLECK, M. D.

OCEANIC HOUSE, CONEY ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN.—BOARD REDUCED.—[illegible] ... ALBERT ROGERS, Agent.

GETTY HOUSE—Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., BUCKLIN & DUSENBURY, Proprietors. [illegible] ... ROBT. L. BUCKLIN, EDWARD L. DUSENBURY.

HIGH BRIDGE HOTEL—BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER.—[illegible]

LATOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, will open June 1. SAMUEL T. BROWN, Proprietor.

## REMOVALS.

SCHMITT BROTHERS—[illegible]

REMOVAL.—CONDIT, JENKINS & CO., Stock Brokers, have removed from No. 40 Wall-st., to No. 36 William-st.

REMOVAL.—VERNON BROTHERS have removed from No. 118 Fulton-st. to No. 23 Beekman-st., [illegible]

## COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH—[illegible] ... by L. J. COSTAR.

## MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1. [illegible] ... MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

DOCTOR GREEN'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—[illegible] ... Wholesale and retail by the proprietors, GREEN & WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown, N. J. Also, by Druggists in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Union.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, [illegible] ... Dr. LARMONT [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. [illegible] ... Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—$1, with a book. [illegible] ... No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway, [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] ... Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty [illegible] ... is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

## FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS.
WHEEL CHAIRS.
CHAMBER CHAIRS.
BED CHAIRS.
OFFICE REVOLVING CHAIRS.

And every variety of Chairs for Invalids manufactured by M. W. KING & SON, Nos. 466 Broadway, and 160 Mercer-st.

WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

G. W. CARPENTER—Has opened a new store, No. 50 Chatham-st., [illegible] ... constantly on hand.

AUCTION SALES.—Those who are accustomed to purchase Furniture at auction, under the impression that they are saving money thereby, if they will examine my stock and prices, will discover that they have been laboring under a delusion. E. C. ROBINSON, Furniture Dealer, No. 40 Bowery.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old established, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. J. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory, Nos. 40 and 48 Wooster-st.

## PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—[illegible] ... WM. BLAKE.

HENRY WALDRON—At the old stand No. 110 Front-st., corner of Burling-slip, New-York, has always on hand for City and country trade a full supply of PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, &c., &c. The most approved brands of French and American ZINC PAINTS, English WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.

PATENT CALORIC FURNACES.—[illegible]

## RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—[illegible] ... SPRING ARRANGEMENT—To take effect MONDAY, May 7, 1855. [illegible] ... Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co. Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad [illegible] ... from NEW YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT. [illegible]

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with rail road to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW ROUTE FROM CLEVELAND TO CINCINNATI—SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Via Cleveland and Toledo Railroad to Clyde, thence by Mad River and Lake Erie and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads—Three Daily Trains—No change of Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati—On and after MONDAY, May 7, Trains will leave Depot of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, Cleveland, on arrival of Trains of Lake Shore Railroad from Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, as follows:—

FIRST TRAIN—LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leave Cleveland 6:10 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 1:45 P. M.; and Cincinnati 3:30 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS—Leave Cleveland 9 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 6 P. M.; and Cincinnati 8:30 P. M. Change Cars at Sandusky.

THIRD TRAIN—FREIGHT TRAIN—Leave Cleveland 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Dayton 5 A. M.; and Cincinnati 7 A. M.

This Route passes through Grafton, Norwalk, Clyde, Tiffin, Forest, Carey, Bellefontaine, Urbana, Springfield, Dayton and Hamilton. Baggage checked from Buffalo to Cincinnati. For through Tickets, apply on board Peoples' Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of New York and Erie Railroad, New York Central Railroad, and Hudson River Railroad. H. C. AMES, Supt. C. H. & D. R. R.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. [illegible] ... D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains; Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5:15 P. M. [illegible] ... SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURGH.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz. 14 hours. [illegible] ... J. V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5.30 P. M. [illegible] ... JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market-slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1, North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible] ... A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

## EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The undersigned, sole proprietors of Adams & Co.'s California Package Express, have this day disposed of their entire interest in said Express to Messrs. FREEMAN & CO., whom we cheerfully recommend to our customers and the public generally.

W. B. DINSMORE.
S. M. SHOEMAKER.
New-York, May 16, 1855.

THE UNDERSIGNED having this day purchased of Messrs. ADAMS & CO., of New-York, their entire interest in the California Freight and Package Express, have formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of FREEMAN & CO., who will confine themselves to a legitimate express business between the Atlantic, San Francisco and the West Coast of South America. Office, No. 59 Broadway.

JNO. M. FREEMAN, JOSIAH HEDDEN,
JNO. K. STIMSON, JNO. HOEY.
New-York, May 16, 1855.

## FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY.—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. [illegible] ... For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 490 Broadway, New-York; No. 118 South Front-st., Phila.

HUDSON PIG IRON—NO. 1 EXTRA, NOS. 1, 2, 3.—The No. 1 extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. [illegible] ... JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 John-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—[illegible] ... by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, May 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, May 23.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, June 6.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, June 20.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rock Light, new, | Emerald Isle, new, | Edward Stanley, |
| Albion, new, | Cambria, new, | Shamrock, new, |
| Driver, new, | Dreadnaught, new, | Queen of Clippers, new, |
| Northampton, new, | Cosmopolitan, new, | City of Brooklyn, new, |
| Wm. Tapscott, | Benjamin Adams, | Empire, |
| Arctic, | Antarctic, | Rappahannock, |
| Progress, | Andrew Foster, | Charles Buck, |
| St. Louis, | Galena, | Forest King, |
| Chimborazo, | Philanthropist, | Richard Morse, |
| Roscoe, | Houghton, | Glance, |
| Yorkshire, | Continental, | Centurion, |
| Helios, | Consul, | Constellation, |
| Compromise, | New-Hampshire, | E. Z., |
| Underwriter, | West Point, | Adriatic, |
| A. Z., | Racer. | |

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amazon, new, | Southampton, | Northumberland, |
| Ocean Queen, | Hendrick Hudson, | Palestine, new, |
| Devonshire, | Margaret Evans, | American Eagle. |

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The new United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of First Cabin ... $120
Price of Second Cabin ... 75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked below. No freight taken after Thursday, May 31. For freight or passage, apply to M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway. N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.—The first class steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Master, will leave New-York at noon precisely, on SATURDAY, June 16, for Havre direct. Passage $120. The owners will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, or other valuables, unless Bills of Lading are signed therefor. No Berths secured until paid for. Letters prepaid, 12½ cents per half ounce, will be received at the office up to 11 A. M., of the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN B. KITCHING, Agent, No. 39 Beaver-st.

EMERALD ISLE.—TAPSCOTT'S LINE FOR LIVERPOOL.—The splendid and magnificent packet ship EMERALD ISLE, 2,000 tons burden, G. B. CORNISH, Commander, will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, May 30. The accommodations of this superb packet for all classes of passengers cannot by surpassed for comfort and convenience. For freight or passage, apply on board, at Pier No. 27 East River, or to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA—CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on THURSDAY, June 7, and sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, from pier at foot of Robinson-st., North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile, consigned to our agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, June 25.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North river, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage, half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway. N. B.—No freight taken for Richmond.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. The AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS LYON, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, June 2. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway. For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $31. Palatka $33.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The new and splendid steamboat MERCURY, Capt. RICHARD YATES, will make daily trips to the Fishing Banks, (Sundays excepted,) throughout the season, commencing on WEDNESDAY, May 30. Leaving as follows: Foot of Jackson-st., East River, at 6½ o'clock A. M.; Major Brown's, foot of Amos-st., North River, at 7 o'clock A. M.; foot of Spring-st., North River, at 7¼ o'clock A. M.; foot of Robinson-st., North River, at 8 o'clock; Pier No. 4, North River, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning at 5 o'clock P. M. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait, furnished on board.

NEW ROUTE FOR SAG HARBOR.—The new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Captain J. Post, Jr., will commence her regular trips, for Greenport and Sag Harbor, on SATURDAY, the 26th of May, leaving New-York, Catharine Market slip—on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., landing at Northport and Orient. Boat Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M. Fare to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point, $1 50; to Northport, 50c. Freight taken at reasonable rates.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.—The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 7 o'clock A. M. N. B.—A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves Pier foot Robinson-st., every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Rondout every morning at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings.

1855.—NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW STEAMBOAT LINE—Leave Chambers-st. Pier daily (except Sunday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Leave Haverstraw at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M. Landing each way at Piermont, (Nyack Oak Hill Cemetery) and Rockland Lake. Steamer J. P. SMITH, Capt. E. T. BLANCH, and steamer ARROW, Capt. A. A. LYBACHER.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer GOLDEN GATE, Captain ANDERSON, (formerly of the steamer LAURA KEENE,) will commence her trips on WEDNESDAY, May 30, for the season, leaving [illegible] ... Sundays excepted.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT—FARE FIFTY CENTS—From Pier No. 15 foot of Liberty-st. Steamers RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. C. W. FARNHAM, and COMMODORE, Capt. L. SMITH. Daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M.; SUNDAYS at 5 P. M.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT S. McCOLLOM against HENRY L. SMITH.—Summons for relief. Complaint not served.—To HENRY L. SMITH: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 21st day of April, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 60 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March [illegible], 1855. C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—Warranted for burning [illegible] ... The only Agent in this City is JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William, corner Platt-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM BRUNNER, SAMUEL BRUNNER and JOHN JACOB BRUNNER against JOHNS, MILLER, JOSHUA H. HARRIS and JAMES S. WALDO.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSHUA H. HARRIS and JAMES S. WALDO: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, [illegible] ... April 27, 1855. CLARK & CORNWALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 138 Broadway. [illegible] ... CLARK & CORNWALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] BAILEY, CRAWSHAY BAILEY, AUGUSTUS RADCLIFFE, WILLIAM L. BAILEY, [illegible] and ALFRED RADCLIFFE, against ROBERT SCHUYLER and GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.—To the above named defendant, ROBERT SCHUYLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, [illegible] ... WILLIAM FULLERTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney. The above mentioned complaint was filed in the place in that behalf above designated on the 28th day of April, in the year 1855. WILLIAM FULLERTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney. Dated April 28, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES [illegible] against ROBERT SCHUYLER and GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.—To the above named, defendant, ROBERT SCHUYLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] ... WILLIAM FULLERTON, Plaintiff's Attorney. The above-mentioned complaint was filed in the place in that behalf above designated on the 28th day of April, in the year 1855. WILLIAM FULLERTON, Plaintiff's Attorney. Dated April 28, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against PATRICK O'KEEFE, ZENAS NEWELL, AARON CLOSE, [illegible] ... —(Summons for relief.)—To PATRICK O'KEEFE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1855. BIRDSEYE & SWEENEY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS ROGERS, MORRIS KETCHUM and JASPER GROSVENOR against THE MADISON STEAM MILL COMPANY.—To the defendants: [illegible] ... HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of April, 1855.

TO MRS. MARY YOHE, widow, and JOHN YOHE, JACOB YOHE, GEORGE YOHE, GEORGE LOWRY and SUSAN his wife, and THOMAS MORRISON and HARRIET FRANCES his wife, children and legal representatives of JACOB YOHE, late of the borough of Easton, in the County of Northampton, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased:—Take notice that a writ of partition and valuation on the real estate of JACOB YOHE, late of the borough of Easton, in the County of Northampton, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased, will be executed on the premises, in the said borough of Easton, on Monday, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where you may attend if you see proper. Yours, &c., JACOB COPE, Sheriff. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, EASTON, Pa., May 1, 1855.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE J. HARISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of William B. Harison, No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of March, 1855.

WILLIAM B. HARISON,
J. CHAMPLIN HARISON, } Administrators.
THOMAS L. HARISON,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LEARY, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 65 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1855.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, } Executors and Executrix,
ANDREW LEARY, and } &c., of Andrew Leary,
BRIDGET LEARY, } deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR QUINN, late of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 65 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1855.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
THOMAS A. QUINN,
Administrators, &c., of Arthur Quinn, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HORATIO DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EMMA L. DE LA RES, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the residence of WARREN RICHMOND, No. 229 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated Brooklyn, Feb. 22, 1855.

WARREN RICHMOND,
WILLIAM H. DE LA RES, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BAILEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 4 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 22, 1854. PETER G. TAYLOR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HOLFORD, late of the city of London, Esq., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PLATENIUS, No. 46 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1855.

HENRY S. HOLFORD,
FREDERICK S. HOLFORD,
Administrators with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANKLIN C. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Cook, Jr., No. 31 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of Dec. 1854. JOHN COOK, Jr., Administrator, MATILDA C. GRAY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. ARCULARIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of SPEIR & NASH, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 27, 1855. WILLIAM P. SWEET, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL M. WOODRUFF, late of the City of New-York, Counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1855. JOHN NEWLAND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. JUDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of BELL & COE, Esqs., No. 23 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1855. SUSAN JUDE, Administratrix.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION—For the discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. ANTONIO AMETRANO, an Insolvent; notice first published 21st May, 1855; creditors to appear before Hon. HENRY A. MOORE, County Judge of Kings County, at his Chambers, in the City Hall of the city of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of July, 1855, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. F. BYRNE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 6 City Hall-place.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Morris Fosdick, Surrogate of Queens County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of DAVID S. MILLS, late of the town of Newtown, in said County, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Charles B. Hart, Esq., No. 8 William-st., New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated March [illegible], 1855.

LYDIA MILLS,
JNO. L. MILLS,
JACOB D. MILLS, } Executors.
SAMUEL A. MILLS,

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been duly appointed Receiver of the property of every kind of [illegible] ... are required to pay the same to the undersigned, at his office, No. 11 Wall-st., (Surrogate Court). E. C. BRAINARD, Receiver, &c. New-York, May 24, 1855.

New-York Daily Times.

# NEW-YORK CITY.

## [illegible] MURDERS.

A Man Fatally Stabbed—A Hackman Waylaid and nearly Killed—Capture of the [illegible]—Investigation by the Authorities.

[illegible] the past forty-eight hours our City has [illegible] by the perpetration of two brutal murders, one in the Fifth and the other in the Sixth Ward. A serious altercation took place in Mulberry-street near Walker-street, about [illegible] o'clock Saturday evening, between two laboring men, named James Gillen and Hugh Donnelly, which resulted in a fight. The dispute originated about the ownership of some boards and timber that they had collected from an old building, in the course of demolition in that vicinity.

Scarcely had ten minutes elapsed after the fracas commenced when one of them was knocked down, and [illegible] Donnelly on top of Gillen, [illegible] from his grasp. It is the [illegible] Donnelly received the mortal [illegible] Gillen at this time.

[illegible] in evidence that deceased did finally [illegible] himself from his adversary, and [illegible] he fell to the ground a corpse. The body of the murdered man was immediately conveyed to his residence, No. [illegible] Mulberry-street, and in the meantime the assailant had fled. The Police of the Sixth Ward were sent in all directions in pursuit of the culprit, and he was at length captured by Police Officer Sweeny, of the First District Police Court, and fully committed by Justice Bogart to await the Coroner's action.

THE CORONER'S INQUISITION.

[illegible] morning a rigid inquiry into this horrible [illegible] before Coroner O'Donnell, who [illegible] the following citizens as the Jury:

[illegible] Bayard and Orange-streets.
[illegible], No. 37 Hamilton-street.
[illegible], No. 130 Centre-street.
[illegible], No. 166 Chatham-street.
[illegible], No. 49 Bowery.
[illegible] Woodruff, Northern Hotel.
[illegible] L. Vampell, No. 21 West Eleventh-street.

Subjoined is a full report of all the evidence thus far taken by the Coroner:

[illegible] sworn, says: I reside at No. [illegible] Mulberry-street; I was at No. 31 Mulberry-street yesterday afternoon, and the prisoner, James Gillen, went [illegible] and asked who had taken [illegible] (meaning [illegible]) *did not stop stealing his wood and* [illegible] *he would rip his guts out*; Gillen then went away and returned in about *ten minutes and commenced* a quarrel with Michael Nevins, who declined fighting with said Gillen, and he then went off to get his wood, which the deceased and McCarthy had carried away from Gillen's house; I went back to the barber's-shop, and I soon heard there was a fight; I went towards it and saw Donnelly stagger and fall; I saw blood on his person; I can't say anything further.

*Patrick Burke* sworn, says: I reside at No. 61 Mulberry-street; I am a silversmith and employed by Mr. [illegible], No. 8 Liberty place; I was coming up Walker-street about 6½ o'clock yesterday afternoon towards Mulberry-street, I saw a knife in the hands of the prisoner, and I heard him say, "He would rip out the [illegible] of Donnelly," the deceased, with whom he was quarreling at the time; they then separated, and I came up to my residence, which I entered, and in the course of [illegible] minutes I came out and sat down on the stoop, and while sitting there I saw both come together on the opposite sidewalk; they struck at each other with [illegible]; I did not see any weapons used by either party; they had a scuffle and both fell; I can't say who was under, because I was prevented by the crowd that had collected around them; from the time I first saw the prisoner and heard him threaten the deceased in Walker-street until they had the scuffle in Mulberry-street, I think twenty minutes had elapsed; I did not see the knife again after I saw it in the hands of the prisoner in Walker-street, until after the deceased was wounded, when both fell on the sidewalk; they soon rose up, and I saw Donnelly run across the street and fall near the curb-stone; I then saw Gillen rise up, and saw him have a knife, but the one here shown me is not like the one used by the prisoner; I think he had a [illegible]; I crossed over where the scuffle occurred, and then and there saw the knife in Gillen's hand; this was immediately after Gillen and Donnelly had separated; while this scuffle was going on I saw a man and woman also engaged in a scuffle, but I do not know who they were trying to assist; when deceased crossed the street his shirt bosom was open, and I saw blood on his breast.

*Thomas McCarthy* being sworn, says: I reside at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets; I have known Donnelly and Gillen for the last four years; we often traveled together; last Spring we went to New-Orleans together and returned to New-York together about five weeks ago; we have associated together since our return, and we met at least every second day; I was going down Walker-street yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, in company with the deceased, and when near Mulberry-street we met Gillen coming up; he stopped and exclaimed to Donnelly, "I will rip your guts open if he (Donnelly) did not let his wood (taken from old buildings) alone; at the same time he (Gillen) pulled out a knife from his coat-pocket; I could not tell anything about the knife then; I cannot recognize the knife here shown me as the same I saw him have. After the conversation occurred in Walker-street between the deceased and the prisoner Donnelly soon left; I also left, and left the prisoner and Mr. Nevil together; I went towards Centre-street, and called at the New-Haven Railroad Depot, in Canal-street; from there I went back to Mulberry-street; I think three-quarters of an hour had elapsed before I got there; went through Bayard-street, and directly reached the sidewalk opposite No. 33 Mulberry-street, when I saw Gillen and Donnelly using angry words towards each other; the wife of the prisoner was also there; from words they came to blows; both Gillen and Donnelly struck at each other; I am positive that Donnelly made the first blow, which was returned by the prisoner; I did not see any weapon in their hands at this time; while they were [illegible] I saw Nevil with blood on his face; [illegible] him out of the crowd, and [illegible] saw nothing further of the occurrence between Gillen and Donnelly.

*James Sweeny*, Police Officer, Halls of Justice, being duly sworn, says: I am attached to the Sixteenth Ward Police, and detailed at the First District Police Court; while in the Court room yesterday afternoon, some [illegible] and said a murder had been committed in Mulberry-street; upon this information the Magistrate directed me to proceed, and if possible, arrest the guilty party or parties; I went to No. 33 Mulberry-street, and there saw the deceased lying dead; I then understood that he was murdered by a man named Gillen; I made search for the said Gillen, and finally found him secreted in the basement of a rear house at No. [illegible] Mulberry-street; the knife now shown I received from Lieut. Bingham, of the Sixth Ward, together with a bundle of clothing, here shown; the prisoner, Gillen, admitted to me that he had a fight with the deceased, but denied having stabbed him.

*Sarah McLaughlin*, residing in the second story of No. [illegible] Mulberry-street, being duly sworn, says: I occupy the front of the premises opposite to where the [illegible] took place; I was looking out of the window and saw the prisoner and deceased having a fight; they commenced by using angry words, and then seized hold of each other's hair; they then passed blows at each other, and the prisoner was knocked down by a blow from the deceased; while the prisoner was down, both held their grips, and Donnelly was on top; Gillen was soon up, and the next thing I saw was the deceased fall and lay on his back motionless, with his arms extended; from the time I first saw them fighting, and Donnelly lying in the street prostrate *no person whatever interfered with the men or the fight*; after Gillen raised from the deceased's blows, I saw no more blows given, as my attention was called away by some women who were throwing bricks at some boys; when I saw Donnelly lying on his back, he was on the opposite side of the street, and when getting there a large crowd collected around him.

THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

*Thomas C. Finnell, M. D.*, being duly sworn, says: I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased at the Sixth Ward Station-house, and found a wound on the left side of the chest, four inches below the nipple and three inches *to the left*. It passed upward and inward between the sixth and seventh ribs and entered the left side of the heart. The left pleural cavity contained about three pints of blood. The effusion in the chest was the immediate cause of death.

At this stage of the proceedings the further hearing in the matter was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE FIFTH WARD.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning the Fifth Ward was the scene of an attempt to assassinate a respectable citizen, while he was on the threshold of his own dwelling. Two ruffians, called George Jones and "Greeny," disliked a young man, named John Greenfield, in the employ of W. R. Foster, livery stable keeper, at No. 52 Leonard-street. Jones had a claim of a few dollars against his opponent, which he demanded, and was told that it would be paid on Monday (this) morning, but this did not satisfy the ugly customer. On the night in question Jones and his accomplice armed themselves with short heavy clubs, and were lying in wait for their victim within a few feet of his residence, No. 18 Anthony-street. When he came home, between 12 and 1 o'clock, as he was ascending the front stoop he was knocked almost senseless by the blow of a club in the back of his head —the blow alleged to have been given by Jones. The blows with their weapons were repeated several times and finally Mr. Greenfield fell to the pavement apparently lifeless. The assailants then *dragged the sufferer across the street by the hair of his head*, and were leaving him for dead when the cry of "murder! murder! watch!" was raised by some persons who happened to come along; and heard the cries of the wounded man. In this instance, Police officer Truax of that district came to the assistance of Greenfield, and succeeded in arresting the principal offender Jones and lodging him in the Station House. Owing to the desperate resistance of the prisoner Jones, his confederate managed to escape. Greenfield was carried into his house, and upon a medical examination, it was ascertained that the wounds inflicted on his head and face by the desperadoes were of a dangerous nature, and probably will result in his death. He was cut and bruised in the most frightful manner, and remains in an unconscious state. The culprit has been confined in the City Prison to await the result of Mr. Greenfield's injuries. Last evening it was surmised that the unfortunate man was in a dying condition, and the authorities were notified to hold an *ante-mortem* examination.

### A Good Move.

A deputation of forty farmers called on the Mayor on Saturday to claim his protection from the imposition to which they and the public are subject, in consequence of the lack of accommodation for them to dispose of the farm produce that they bring here for sale. They said that arriving in the City at an early hour, and being permitted to remain with their produce but a short time, they were compelled to sell out to the first buyers that made their appearance, namely, to the market men, who again sold to the public by retail at exorbitant rates, and at an immense profit. They therefore, in justice to themselves and the community, claim the privilege of a stand, where sales might be made with greater advantage to themselves and the public.

His Honor, while acknowledging the justness of the claim of the delegation, said he could not of himself remedy the evil complained of. The Common Council had the power to do so, and to that body he recommended the presentation of a petition. He added, further, that if the petition were first placed in his hands, he would transmit it to the Common Council, with a message giving his views of the subject. To this suggestion of His Honor the delegation consented. So we may soon expect to see before our City Legislature the details of a system that leads in no small measure to the extravagantly high rates now paid in this City for the necessaries of life.

### More Liquor Prosecutions.

Complaint has been entered against one of our best-known Hotels in Broadway, for selling liquor since the 1st of May. The case will be brought in one of the highest Courts without delay.

### Bishop Simpson.

The annual sermon before the Local Preachers' *Association of the M. E. Church of New-York* and Brooklyn was delivered yesterday afternoon, in the M. E. Church, Seventh-street, near Third-avenue, by Bishop Simpson. The Church was densely packed on the occasion; the aisles were filled, and even the entries thronged. The reverend preacher chose for his text the 9th and 10th verses of the 41st chapter of Ezekiel, and spoke for over an hour and a half with impressive eloquence.

### Mutiny at Sea.

United States Marshal's Office.—On Saturday, the mate of the packet ship *Mercury* gave two of the men into the custody of the United States Marshal, on a charge of inciting a revolt and mutiny on board that vessel during a voyage from Havre to New-York. The names of the prisoners are Thomas Sherry and Charles Kinney.

### Trunk Found.

A small leather-covered trunk was picked up from the river yesterday morning, which had been forced open. It contained a dark merino dress, trimmed with black satin ribbon, a pair of gaiters, a quantity of ladies' apparel, and a daguerreotype of a gentleman. It can be seen on board of bark *Victress*, at Thompson's wharf, Brooklyn. The trunk was marked on one end, Mrs. A. Avery, of New-London.

### More Mormons.

The ship *William Stetson*, Capt. Jordan, from Liverpool, arrived Sunday, brings 250 Mormons among the passengers, all bound West. Among the infants there have been four deaths, and two births,—one of them off Staten Island.

### He Swears to It.

Robert Bonner has sworn to the truth of the statement (which some of the papers have been doubting) that Fanny Fern is to receive $100 a column for a story she is writing for the *Ledger*. That settles it.

☞ The election for officers of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening, (Monday,) between the hours of 7 and 9, at their rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

☞ The Police Investigation Committee (Briggs') has another session on Wednesday next.

### Fires.

The alarm of fire for the Seventh District at 1½ o'clock P. M., Saturday, was occasioned by the burning of a barrel of sawdust in the basement of buildings No. 3 Nassau-street.... Buildings Nos. 318 and 320 West Twenty-third-street were damaged by fire each to the amount of about $200 at 3½ A. M., yesterday morning. No. 320 is owned by Edward Womach and No. 318 by Hugh Mehan. Both are fully insured; the former in the Lenox and the latter in the St. Nicholas office. The fire originated in No. 320, and originated accidentally. ....At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the tenement house No. 47 Eldridge-street, but was extinguished before any damage of consequence had been sustained. At 10½ o'clock last night a slight fire occurred in the building corner of Madison and Eldridge-streets.

### Important to Tax Payers.

The assessment rolls of the several Wards are now open for examination and correction at the Tax Commissioner's office, in the New City Hall. Those desirous of examining them can do so any time before the 25th of June next, when they will be closed, and no further correction allowed. There can be no mitigation of the amount of tax levied after that date, as the record shown by the books is final and without appeal. The Legislature, at its last session, passed a bill taxing the personal property of non-residents, thus making them pay their just proportion of the State taxes, which they have not heretofore done.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham without a Jury.

*Audubon and Audubon vs. The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action for a breach of contract in refusing to insure or issue a policy of insurance for $1,500 on certain books and plates "bound and unbound," which were the property of the plaintiffs, and temporarily placed at No. 10 Spruce-street. It will be in the memory of most of the readers of the Daily Times, that in the month of March, 1854, the premises No. 10 Spruce-street were burned, consuming and destroying much valuable literary property, and among other works "bound and unbound," Audubon's Natural History of Quadrupeds, &c., &c. A few days before the fire the proprietors of this valuable book made an agreement with the Excelsior Insurance Company to give them a policy of insurance for one month on the property valued at $1,500, at a premium of thirty cents per $100. Before the policy was made out, or the premium paid, the fire occurred, and then the defendants declined taking the risk, *i. e.*, fulfilling their contract.

The books of the Company were produced, and several witnesses examined, but as the question is a very nice one His Honor did not give any opinion, but reserved the written evidence for a further examination.

[Advertisement.]

*From the New-England Farmer.*

☞ The last journal of the New-York State Agricultural Society contains the report of the judges upon the machinery presented at their Annual Fair at Saratoga, in September. Among the articles mentioned is a pump which we have used on our own premises, and can therefore speak of it with personal knowledge of its value. With two persons at the handle, it threw the water 90 feet through 90 feet of hose with a ⅜ nozzle. A child six or seven years of age would keep a continuous stream running with ease. Water may be thrown over any ordinary building with it. Below is the description and award by the Judges.

PUMPS.

A. W. Gay & Co., of No. 116 Maiden-lane, New-York, exhibited a cast iron pump, called "Warner's Patent Suction, Forcing and Anti-Freezing Pump." Price $25.

It will raise with ease 27 gallons per minute, at the ordinary rate of leisurely pumping; in cases of emergency, with rapid action, it could be made to raise double or treble that amount. It has a movable air-chamber, carries a steady, continuous stream, is durable and unaffected by frost. Where a farmer desires to have a pump in his well, which, beside supplying his family and stock with water, will answer for a fire-engine, when connected with a hose and pipe, he cannot have a pump better suited to his purposes than this one. We recommend that a diploma and silver medal be awarded for it.

[Advertisement.]

To All who have Boys.—The ready-made assortment of Boy's Summer Clothing just opened at the great warehouse of Boorne & Co., corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, contains all the styles announced by the Leaders of Fashion in Paris, and to the leaders in New-York. In cheapness, as in style, the stock is unrivalled. No second price is taken, every article being marked at the lowest figure, and that figure being under the average of other establishments. Persons who desire their son's clothing made to measure, will here obtain the most elegant fits, at prices much below the usual standard. F. L. Boorne & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ While wearing Ray's Superior Zephyr Merino Undergarments, you

Know-Nothing of burning chills,
Nothing of midday heats,
Nothing of evening dews,

Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of wearing the coolest, healthiest and pleasantest Summer undergarment ever offered to the appreciation of a discerning public. Examine and judge, purchase and enjoy, at James E. Ray's

Family Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Read and Digest.

Will Lyon's Pill and Powder
Infallibly destroy
The vermin which disgust us,
The insects which annoy?

James R. Chilton, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, certifies in affirmation; so does Prof. Torrey; so does Prof. Lawrence Reid; while four National Medals, the evidence of a world-wide practice, seal the affirmation's truth. Lyon's Pills and Magnetic Powder, for the destruction of all insects and vermin, 424 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Spring and Summer Medicine.—Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla is the most effectual purifyer of the blood and all the secretions of the human system. Our most eminent physicians pronounce it to be an unequaled Tonic Medicine for derangements of the Bile by change of seasons, sickness at the Stomach, want of Appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. Sold at Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, No. 2 Cortlandt-street, two doors from Broadway. Price, in quart bottles, $1 each, or six bottles for $5.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Rushton's new Remedy for Fever and Ague is more certain in its effects in curing this disease than any medicine hitherto known. Its certainty and safety are the only considerations which have induced the physician from whose experience it has been devised to grant its general use. Circulars to be had gratis, giving a full account of this disease and the application of the remedy, at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

*Plain and Decorative Paper-Hangings.*—Pratt & Hardenbergh, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 260 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

[Advertisement.]

Decidedly the Most Useful and Valuable Medicine in the World.—The unprecedented demand for Durno's Catarrh Snuff is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. Durno, No. [illegible] Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles, 31c.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers are particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Depôt of Archer Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

[Advertisement.]

A Novelty.—Complete zephyr cassimere suits, of rich delicate shades—$10. About 100 of them are sold daily at Evans' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Verdict of the Artists.—A celebrated portrait and miniature painter, while at Root's Photographic Gallery, remarked that it was the unanimous opinion of the Artists of this City that Root's Photographs were the finest specimens of the Art ever produced. Call at No. 363 Broadway, and judge for yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

Photographic Portraits.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. Gurney & C. D. Fredericks,
No. 46 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Purge the system at this season with a few doses of this wonderful medicine, so as to purify the blood, and give a healthy and vigorous tone to the liver and stomach, and thus remove all lingering signs of disease. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, daily by Prof. Fowler, at the Phrenological Cabinet, 308 Broadway, near the Park. Private rooms for ladies and gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway, continues to sell Music, Pianos, and Melodions, at the reduced prices.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

# LONG ISLAND.

### The Brooklyn Counterfeiters.

John Losano, his wife Maria and John Quin, arrested in Brooklyn for counterfeiting United States coin, were on Saturday taken to New-York by officers Mathews and Van Wagner and placed in charge of the United States Marshal.

The officers have obtained further evidence against one of the accused—John Quin. Several persons have identified him as the person who has passed counterfeit coin upon them.

### Mortality in Brooklyn.

Only fifty-six deaths are reported by the Health Officer of Brooklyn as having occurred during the week ending the 26th inst., from the following

Diseases:—Abscess of heart, apoplexy, bronchitis, cancer in stomach, casualty, cholera infantum, croup, cyanis, diarrhœa, dropsy in the head, drowned, dysentery, fever, heart disease, inflammation of the brain, do. bladder, malformation, palsy, sprue, ulcers intestines, unknown—one each; scarlet fever, inflammation of the heart, do. lungs, do. stomach, measles, premature birth, stillborn—two each; marasmus, 3; convulsions, 5; consumption, 10. Males, 27; females, 29; adults, 21; minors, 35. Total, 56.

☞ The Williamsburg "Turnvereins" celebrate their anniversary this day at Walter's Hotel, on the Newtown Plank-road. Delegations from Societies in New-York and other places will join them at Peck-slip Ferry in the morning.

☞ The Brooklyn Common Council has decided that the police must purchase their own uniform complete, to be donned on the 1st of June.

# NEW-JERSEY.

### The Ferries—Another Meeting.

Another meeting of the citizens of Hoboken was held at the City Hall on Saturday evening, to take further action relative to the management of the ferries from Hoboken to New-York. The Committee appointed at the previous meeting to confer with the Ferry Company with reference to the purchase of the ferries, reported that there was no prospect of effecting a purchase of the ferries, and that they were informed that the first offer of a sale was done in a spirit of banter, the agent having no authority to offer the ferries for sale.

A Committee was appointed to circulate petitions asking the restoration of the past rates of ferriage on and after the 1st day of August next.

### Attempted Suicide.

A man named Charles Rotter, who is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating drink, while under its influence undertook, on Thursday evening last, to commit suicide by taking poison. On Friday, Recorder Cutler committed him to jail for three months.

### Burglars.

Recent depredations of burglars show that a skilful and dangerous gang of that class of thieves are at work in Jersey City and vicinity. They operate on the most scientific system of house-robbing, and can be detected only by great vigilance on the part of the police and citizens.

J. Hosford Smith, Esq., for many years Consul for Syria, resident at Beyrout, returned to this country with his family by the *Baltic* on Friday last. Mr. Smith has been greatly useful during his Consulship abroad, and has secured the highest respect and regard of the Missionaries and American travelers who have enjoyed his assistance and society.

## MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 22, in the Brick Church, by Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Mr. Lewis Andouze, of Maryland, to Miss Emily A. Trott, of this City.

On Thursday, May 24, by Rev. J. B. Beckwell, Ezra Nelson, of Brooklyn, to Sarah Sanger, daughter of the late Whitehead Kissam, of New-York.

## DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, May 26, Rev. Nehemiah U. Tompkins, formerly a member of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the Madison-st. M. E. Church, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family and members of the Church generally, are specially invited to be present.

In this City, on Friday evening, May 25, Phebe, widow of Michael Merritt.

In this City, on Saturday, May 26, after a brief illness, Edward Lawrence, infant son of John S. and Lydia Vinden-burgh, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, May 26, Mortimer L., youngest son of Allinson H. and A. E. Scudder, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 19 Hammond-st., at 3 o'clock, this day.

In this City, on Sunday, May 27, of inflammation of the lungs, Andrew Wright.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 236 Clinton st., at 6 o'clock this evening, the 28th inst. The remains will be taken to Jericho, L. I., to-morrow (2d day) morning, by the 10 o'clock train on the Long Island Railroad.

At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday morning, May 27, at the residence of his father-in-law, Stephen Smith, Esq., Chas. A. Mayhury, aged 32 years, of the firm of A. & W. S. Comstock & Co., of this City.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Norwalk, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The cars will leave Canal st. at 12½ o'clock; returning, 6:45.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 26.

[illegible: three tables of stock sales, first and second boards]

Monday, May 28—A. M.

The Foreign Mails by the *America* at Boston to May 12, were not delivered at the Post-Office in this City on Saturday evening in season for general distribution to the Merchants and Bankers. The newspaper and circular advices, from which our Halifax telegraphic summary was made up, afford some additional items of interest. They report very great ease in the London Money Market, and continued large accessions of gold from Australia. On Monday, 7th May, the arrivals were $1,355,000, and later in the week, the clipper ship *Champion of the Seas*, from Melbourne, delivered $1,000,000. To these sums was added the Boston shipment of $875,000 on the outward voyage of the *America*. The next Bank report was expected to show a considerable increase in the bullion reserve from these sources. The report to May 5 exhibits a total of $78,095,000, being an increase on the previous statement of $595,000. In the Manchester Cotton trade, business was rendered unsteady by the rapid advance in the raw material at Liverpool. The stock of goods was not heavy, and the orders rather liberal than otherwise. The last advices from Australia were said to be more encouraging for the English manufacturers. The British Funds during the week the steamer sailed ruled between 88⅞@89; closing 88⅞ ℔ cent. French 4½ ℔ cents. 93.50; threes, 68.20. In American Stocks the business was not large. The Circular of Mr. Satterthwaite reports that the demand was running upon Erie Third Mortgage, New-York Central Sevens, and Illinois Centrals. Erie 7s freely offered at 80. Canada Great Western shares had risen to 20@20½ and the various Bonds of the Company in good request. Very little doing in State Stocks; the prices of which continue steady. Illinois Centrals quoted 67½@68½; new, 64@66; Erie Thirds, 84@85; New-York Central Sevens, 93@95. The views of the future of the Liverpool Cotton market are somewhat conflicting in the different circulars. The trade are said to be better stocked by 100,000 bales than usual, and hold, in all, about 200,000 bales, and the Manchester people, it is further reported, regard the rise as somewhat unwarranted. This by the Circular of Wright, Junior & Co. The same authority, however, remarks of the speculation in Liverpool that the "nature of the American advices inspires confidence, and tends to keep alive the excitement under which the business of the week opened. Were it not for the offerings of speculative parcels, Spinners would experience a difficulty in obtaining a fair selection, as qualities from middling upwards are getting scarce, and likely to be more so, with so limited an import, and curtailed supply in prospect."

The business of the past week in Stocks shows an improvement both in the extent of the daily sales and in the most of the prices. The Board operations of Saturday were well distributed through the Bond and Share list, and the market closed rather firm in the afternoon. The Brokers for the Continental houses, however, complain of the absence of orders, and fewer private sales than usual were made through the week. The continued favorable look of money affairs and of the maturing grain crop throughout the country, together with the great ease in the supply of money in Wall-street, is gradually having its effect on the Stock Exchange, but the rise in prices, as well as the disposition to operate for a further improvement, is strongly resisted by a strong party in the Board who have been operating for some months past on the opposite tack, and who are not yet disposed to yield the control of the market, which they have undoubtedly held in a very considerable measure. The general course of prices through the week is thus marked:

| | May 19. | May 26. | | May 19. | May 26. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erie Bonds '75 | [illegible] | [illegible] | Erie shares | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y. Central 7s | [illegible] | [illegible] | N. Y. Central | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Illinois Cen. 7s | [illegible] | [illegible] | Toledo | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Missouri 6s | [illegible] | [illegible] | Reading | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Virginia 6s | [illegible] | [illegible] | Panama | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Indiana 5s | [illegible] | [illegible] | Hudson | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Panama 7s | [illegible] | [illegible] | Mich. Southern | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The rise, it will be noticed, was pretty general; the largest in Erie new Bonds, Illinois Centrals and Panama shares. Of the new Erie, a prominent Broker, usually counted on the Bear side, took nearly $100,000 on Friday and Saturday, at the Board and by private contract, at 80@80½. The orders on Saturday for Illinois Centrals appeared to be well distributed. All the State Stocks offered through the latter part of the week were taken at full rates, some of them returning to the West for Banking purposes, and others held on speculation. The Road shares do not enter so generally in the improvement of the market; local causes affecting three of the most prominent—Erie and New-York Central, because of the apprehended influence of the want of good understanding between the two Companies in running their passenger trains, and Reading, by reason of the large and tempting advance already attained, and the fact that over fifty thousand shares have accumulated on the New-York books, while most of the Philadelphians have been inclined to realize. The friends of the Stock, however, owing to the rapid and steady increase of the consumption of Anthracite Coal, look for higher rates; and the same cause imparts much firmness to Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal. The last named has gone up to 108½, and Delaware and Hudson is not offered under 127@128. The entire product of the Lackawana region, worked by these two Companies, is finding a ready market on the terms fixed in the late circulars. The operators in the Schuylkill region complain that the Reading Company are pressing the tonnage to tide water too rapidly for the Spring season; but there appears to be little doubt that all the Coal will be wanted in the course of the year. The Lehigh Company are doing a largely increased trade. The following is the tonnage from the Schuylkill and Lehigh for the week and season:

| | Week. | Season. | To date last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reading Railroad | 50.369 | 879,991 | 746,800 |
| Schuylkill Canal | 26,153 | 226,769 | 226,729 |
| Lehigh Canal | 37,886 | 196,966 | 149,007 |
| Total tonnage | | 1,296,726 | 1,122,541 |

The Foreign Trade at this port for the past week amounted in the Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,437,746, against $4,492,425 same week last May. For the current treasury year, beginning the 1st of July last, the total Imports at New-York by our semi-official weekly tables, amount to $136,722,000, against $166,644,000 to corresponding date the previous treasury year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods during the week was $1,523,008, against $932,721 same week last May. For the treasury year, by our weekly tables, the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounts to $52,748,000, against $64,521,000 to the same period the year before. The Specie Export of the week entered at the New-York Custom House was only $15,570, against $401,000 same week last year, in addition to which there was about $600,000 in Gold sent to Boston for shipment by the Cunard steamer last Wednesday; against 464,000 in the same way, the corresponding steamer last year. For the treasury year to the present date, the whole Export of Specie direct from the port of New-York amounts to $31,483,000, against $29,354,000 to corresponding period the previous treasury year. The receipts of Gold during the week from California were $1,324,000 on the freight list of the Panama steamer, and $300,000 estimated in the hands of the 800 passengers that she landed here. The Assistant Treasurer at New-York had in all his departments, at the close of business on Saturday, including the Assay Fund, a total of Gold and Silver of $6,100,131, against $7,030,085 at the close of the previous week. The regular Sub-Treasury balance was $1,261,049, against $2,292,443; the difference, or $950,000 of the sum, being transferred to the Philadelphia Mint. It is not expected that the change in the Bank Statement—to be made up this afternoon—from the previous averages, will be against the Specie reserve. Several of the leading Banks will report a moderate increase. The aggregate last week was $13,525,056, against $12,116,043 the corresponding week last year. The Discount line $91,042,498, against $90,981,974 same week last May. Money closed easy on Saturday, and Foreign Exchange—in which little business was done after Tuesday—at 109⅞@110⅛ on London, 5.13⅞@5.12½ on Paris.

The terms of the new Canal Loans, $2,750,000, offered by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund of the State of New-York, will be found officially advertised on another page of the Daily Times. The bids for $1,500,000 must be in by the 20th of June at 12 o'clock. For $1,250,000 the bids will be opened at the same hour on the 21st of June. Both at the Canal Office in the State Capitol at Albany.

The regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds by A. H. Nicolay, will be held to-day at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

The exports of the principal items of produce for the past week compared with the corresponding week of last year were as follows:

| | 1854. Quantity. | 1854. Value. | 1855. Quantity. | 1855. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, bales | 4,066 | $232,594 | 7,066 | $347,737 |
| Flour, bbls. | 14,946 | 106,277 | 9,847 | 107,718 |
| Wheat, bushels | 13,441 | 31,329 | | |
| Corn, bushels | 34,683 | 29,934 | 14,496 | 17,074 |
| Corn Meal, bbls. | 1,889 | 6,399 | 1,347 | 8,656 |
| Beef, bbls. | 904 | 25,607 | 1,156 | 26,078 |
| Pork, bbls. | 454 | 5,972 | 6,091 | 127,716 |
| Total Produce | | $366,406 | | $635,873 |
| Miscellaneous | | 536,316 | | 887,135 |
| Total for the week | | $932,721 | | $1,523,008 |

### Imports of Foreign Goods

*At the Port of Boston, for the week ending May 25.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Goods | $20,009 | Hemp | $63,964 |
| Indigo | 13,760 | Molasses | 12,775 |
| Iron and Steel | 22,202 | Sugar | 53,052 |
| Gin | 33,113 | Coffee | 16,126 |
| Madder | 17,500 | Sperm & Whale Oil | 36,202 |
| Linens | 22,066 | Lemons & Oranges | 32,601 |
| Hides | 19,900 | Other Articles | 231,986 |
| Gunny Cloth & Bags | 28,141 | | |
| Total | | | $608,748 |

### Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, May 26—1½ P. M.

Flour—Is in fair request and steady supply. *Sales, 1,100 bbls. at $8 37½@$8 75 for common to fancy* Wisconsin, and $10 for extra Michigan. Sales 50 bbls. Rye Flour, at $7 62½. Wheat—The demand for Wheat is active, with only a fair supply. The market is firmer, with sales of 21,000 bushels at $1 90@$1 93 for Upper Lake, Spring, including 6,000 bushels White Michigan, on private terms. Corn—There are but few samples of Corn offering. Holders are firm at 95c., which buyers refuse to give. We have no sales to report. In Oats there is nothing doing. Whisky is steady. Sales 25 bbls. at 39c. Canal Freights are steady. Corn to Albany and Troy, 18c., and Wheat 14c.

Albany, Saturday, May 26—1 P. M.

Flour—A moderate business has been done at unchanged prices. Wheat—No sales. Corn is in limited request; sales at $1 10 in car lots for Western Mixed, and $1 09 to arrive on Monday. Whisky—39c. @39½. Receipts: Flour, 6,082 bbls. Corn, 17,770 bush. Oats, 844 bush. Wheat, 5,700 bush.

Providence, Saturday, May 26.

Cotton—The market for the week has been active, the sales being about 5,000 bales, equally divided between speculation and spinning. Wool—Market firm, with a very light stock on hand. Prices unchanged. Sales, 60,260 pounds. Printing Cloths—Prices firm. Sales, 34,300 pieces.

### Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—Horatio Parker, John J. O'Brien, P. Farrell, Th. F. Bosq, C. W. Hobson, H. M. Shaw, E. M. Burnet, David Moore, T. H. Townsend, P. Woodward, G. E. Kiser, J. Warren, J. Maloney, Lewis H. Chapman, James Hathaway, J. F. Cutler, A. B. Palmer, M. C. Daughtrey, E. Reddick, H. Boston, Mrs. Combs and 2 Misses McMurray, Mrs. Brennan and child, Mrs. P. A. Ayiett, J. J. Heyman and brother, Dr. Hugh Nelson, J. W. Nelson, C. Sutton and lady, G. C. Starke, John H. Shaw, C. Hall, John Nimmo, Mrs. Nelson, J. M. Bell and lady, Miss Moss, J. W. Branham, C. C. Muller, N. Schroeder, C. M. Shaw, Henry L. [illegible]

[illegible] Donaldson, Capt. Wilson—and [illegible] in the steerage.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—[illegible] Lovell, Mrs. [illegible], Miss Perry, G. D. Monroe, Wm. Conk, Mrs. R. [illegible], Mrs. T. A. Hatter, R. H. Little, Walter J. [illegible], H. Boller, A. Coleman, [illegible]—and two in the steerage.

In bark J. W. Morales, for Havana—Messrs. B. Rodriguez, R. B. Shields, T. L. Williams, A. Vidal, [illegible] Miquel, H. Bass.

### Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Union, from Southampton and Havre—[illegible: list of passengers]

In steamship Nashville, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—[illegible: list of passengers]

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—[illegible: list of passengers]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 22 | Moon sets..... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... [illegible] | Gov. Island [illegible] | Hell Gate... [illegible]

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, MAY 26.

### Cleared.

Steamships James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Parish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill.

[illegible: list of ships cleared]

### Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Passed off Charleston Bar ship Oswego, bound in.

[illegible: list of ships arrived]

WIND—During the day, N.

### Arrived....Sunday, May 27.

Ship William Stetson, (of Thomaston,) Jordan, Liverpool [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 480 passengers to [illegible].

[illegible: list of ships arrived]

### Sailed.

Steamships Jamestown, Parish, Norfolk; James Adger, Turner, Charleston; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah; Ships Ontario, Wood, Liverpool; American Congress, [illegible], London; Golden State, Hong Kong.

Sailed on Sunday—Ship Victoria, for London.

### Below.

Steamship Crown, Lieut. A. F. Craven, Charleston; bark E. Corning, fm. East Indies. Also 2 barks and 1 brig.

Below on Sunday—Ship Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool May 8, with mdse. and passengers to John Ogden; Oder, (Ham.,) fm. [illegible]. Also, 1 bark and 1 brig.

WIND—From [illegible]

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 27.—Arr. ship Emma, (of Charleston,) fm. Liverpool 28th ult.

### Whalers.

Spoken—May 23, 4 P. M., 60 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, ship Copia, Newell, N. B., [illegible] ds., fm. Honolulu. Was in co. with the George Washington, N. B., [illegible] ds. [illegible] would touch at Pernambuco.—(By pilot boat W. J. Romer.)

### Spoken, &c.

[illegible: list of vessels spoken]

### Foreign Ports.

[illegible: list of foreign port arrivals and sailings]